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IDEAS.

Our wills determine our work.
Spiritual strength is the secret of all strength.
The breadth of our influence depends on the depth of our earnestness.
It's no use for a man to pray to his Father so long as he preys on his brother.—*Rain's Horn.*

TAKE NOTICE.

The regular weekly article on "Eastern Kentucky at the World's Fair" is crowded out this week by other important matter but will be resumed next week. Locals will be found on last page this week instead of page 6 as usual.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Mexico has issued a decree forbidding any persons bearing firearms to cross the border of the country.
The feeling prevails in London, England, and Tokio, Japan, that war between Russia and Japan cannot be averted. The intimation that Japan broke off the negotiations without waiting for the delivery of the Russian reply is now admitted to be correct, and has occasioned no little surprise as it is a step little short of a declaration of war.
LATER—Japs began war Monday at midnight by attacking the Russian fleet in Port Arthur. Two Russian battleships were damaged and a cruiser sunk.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

General business throughout the middle West is said to be better than for many months.
The Democratic Senators have agreed to permit an early vote on the Panama canal treaty.
Three thousand Chicago school teachers have been given an increase of \$50 a year in their salaries.
The National Senate passed the Urgent Deficiency Bill by a vote which left in the bill the provision for a loan of \$4,000,000 for the St. Louis Exposition.
The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to recommend the appropriation of \$85,000,000 for the navy, increasing the marine and authorizing the construction of one new battleship and two armored cruisers.
Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has notified national bank depositories holding special Government deposits that they may be called on within the next ten days to pay \$30,000,000, in order to meet the demands of the purchase of the Panama canal.
The most disastrous fire in the history of Baltimore, Md., began at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, and continued 28 hours before it could be gotten under control, and even then it required the combined efforts of the fire departments of Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington and New York to accomplish it. Two square miles was burned over and the loss is put at over \$100,000,000.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

After being out ten minutes the coroner's jury charged William Neal with the "willful and premeditated murder" of James K. Shrader at the Capitol hotel in Louisville.
The President appointed Maj. A. T. Wood, of Mt. Sterling, Pension Agent at Louisville. The appointment of Maj. Wood is considered a Yankee triumph by the Democrats.
The Bradley Bill, requiring the registration of all voters in towns from the first to the sixth class, inclusive, passed the State Senate and is now ready for the Governor's signature.
Bloodhounds are said to be hot on the trail of the murderer of Night Operator Rucker at Danville, followed by a large posse of officers and citizens. Gov. Beckham has offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer.
The Kentucky Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (St. Louis World's Fair) will be fittingly dedicated on Saturday of this week, February. The State Legislature in response to an invitation will attend in a body, headed by Gov. Beckham. The dedicatory exercises will embrace a welcome address by President Francis, himself a transplanted Colonel; the tender of the building by President A. Y. Ford, of the Exhibit Association, to Governor Beckham and his acceptance of same.

The True Story OF THE EFFORTS TO SAVE BEREA.

So many lurid and distorted accounts of recent happenings in Berea have appeared in the sensational letters of correspondents that our readers will be glad to have a brief and truthful account of what has actually taken place.

The first intimation of trouble was in one of two newspaper paragraphs announcing that representative Carl Day, of Breathitt County, intended to introduce a bill prohibiting the attendance of white and colored students at the same school with the express purpose of affecting Berea. Leading Democrats expressed the opinion that the bill would not appear, but it was duly introduced on the 12th of Jan., and reads as follows:

1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, or association of persons, to maintain or operate any college, school, or institution where persons of the white and negro races are both received as pupils for instruction, and any person or corporation who shall operate or maintain any such college, school, or institution, shall be fined \$1,000, and any person or corporation who may be convicted of violating the provisions of this act shall be fined \$100 for each day they may operate said school, college or institution, after such conviction.

2. That any instructor who shall teach in any school, college or institution, when members of said two races are received as pupils for instruction, shall be guilty of operating and maintaining same, and fined as provided in the first section hereof.

3. It shall be unlawful for any white person to attend any school or institution where negroes are received as pupils or receive instruction, and it shall be unlawful for any negro or colored person to attend any school or institution where white persons are received as pupils or receive instruction. Any person so offending shall be fined \$50 for each day he attends such institution or school.

Such a bill, if passed, becomes effective in 90 days from the end of the 90 day session of the Kentucky Legislature.

News of this bill reached Berea on the 13th, and the next morning at College Prayers Pres. Frost read a brief paper to the students, relating to the history of the institution, its principles, and the gradual demonstration which it has given that no harm comes from treating each human being according to his personal character, without regard to the race to which he may belong. "We have never claimed that it was best to have white and colored children mingled in the public schools of Kentucky. We have never denounced schools which bar out the Negro. But for Berea, under the Christian safeguards which exist here, we have seen that it was a good arrangement for both races, and a benefit to the State." A "straw vote" was taken, first by the colored students, and then by the white, which stood practically unanimously in favor of the present arrangements.

In this connection it may be well to quote the two by-laws of the original charter, which defined Berea's position:

"This College shall be under an influence strictly Christian, and as such, opposed to sectarianism, slaveryholding, caste, and every other wrong institution and practice."
"The object of this College shall be to furnish the facilities for a thorough education to all persons of good moral character."

For some days all was quiet, and when it was learned that the bill was referred to the Committee on Education and would be seriously considered, Sec. Gamble went to Frankfort to consult the members from Madison County—Hon. C. F. Burnam (R) in Senate, and Hon. R. W. Miller (D) in House. On his return it was decided that Pres. Frost should attend the first hearing, set for Monday, Feb. 1st.

On Sunday night, Jan. 31, at College Prayers, the President gave a brief address, saying he was starting for Frankfort and desired the prayers of all friends of the institution. The impression was said to exist in some quarters that President Frost and some members of the present Faculty would be willing to allow such a bill to pass and thus have the colored element eliminated from the school. This, it was said, would relieve the school of some ridicule now heaped upon it, and improve still further the business interests of the town. The President stated with emphasis that this impression was wrong. He regretted to hear that one or two business men had been said to be writing letters in favor of this bill with the thought of increasing their business gains by depriving the Negro of his rights in Berea. "I am humiliated that any man could misunderstand my own position. Should this bill pass, which it will not, and the Trustees of Berea College consent to wrong the Negro, which they will not, I for one should stand by the colored

man, and all the more in his time of need. I could give my life—what is left of it—to building up a great colored school here near the grave of Brother Foe."

The President has been in frail health for some time, and Mrs. Frost accompanied him to Frankfort, returning in the small hours of Tuesday morning. On Tuesday Rev. Thomson and the evangelist, who was conducting meetings in the Tabernacle, called on President Frost and said that there was so much curiosity and interest over the bill that they thought they could have a better meeting at night if the President would give a report of his mission to Frankfort before the sermon. Later, when newspapers arrived with reports of the hearing at Frankfort, there was surprise and indignation to see that citizens of Berea were reported as present at the hearing and representing people who opposed the bill as being in its favor. Aspersions were also cast upon the management of the College. President Frost's effort, therefore, in his remarks in the Tabernacle, was to allay excitement, and contradict rumors that the bill had already passed, etc.

He began by saying that in politics men often feel compelled to act not according to their own best judgment but in such a way as to satisfy the rougher element among their supporters. In Frankfort he had been told that some men would not dare to vote against the bill for fear of offending some of their supporters.

The Committee had treated the opponents of the bill with entire courtesy, but had done a very unusual thing in having no public hearing, but meeting those in favor of the bill first by themselves in private. Consequently the opponents of the bill were embarrassed in not knowing till afterwards what had been said. According to the newspaper reports Mr. McChesney had represented the College as a lawbreaker, whereas the opponents of the bill could have shown that the statutes he quoted applied only to schools drawing revenue from the State. Moreover, men were quoted as favoring the bill whose own names were on the remonstrance in the hands of President Frost. And furthermore, according to the reports now published, the Committee had been told that there had been failures in College management—things "hushed up,"—and the friends of the College had had no opportunity to hear or answer those insinuations which were more damaging than direct accusations.

President Frost stated that his part had been to answer a few questions, and read the Remonstrance of the officers of the school, which was as follows:

A REMONSTRANCE

To the Educational Committee of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Gentlemen:—The undersigned officers and teachers of Berea College respectfully present this earnest remonstrance against the recommendation or passage of Housebill No. 25.

This institution, the only one in the State that is affected by this bill, has been in existence for 48 years, and has operated under its present charter, lately renewed, since 1865. During this long period it has been engaged in an educational and Christian work (wholly benevolent and unsectarian), and has gathered friends and students and accumulated considerable properties. These funds were given, many of them with the express provision, and nearly all with the implied understanding, that, in the words of the charter, the privileges of the institution were to be open "to all young people of good moral character."

This simple provision, which is the same as that of the oldest and strongest schools in America, and all the educational institutions of the Christian world excepting those of the former slave states,—this simple provision has been carried out in no spirit of condemnation for schools which do differently, and with no compulsion for its students to associate personally with those distasteful to them. We make this statement with emphasis, as contrary statements have often found currency.

The people who have known Berea have heartily approved it—even

(Continued on Page 6.)



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that combines beauty and comfort with convenience is one of our well made, easy riding buggies or surries. It is unequalled for workmanlike, durability and comfort, and will give more satisfaction for general family use than any other carriage made. Our prices are as low as can be made consistent with good workmanship and superior quality. The great number of satisfied customers that we have, and without a dissatisfied one, is proof that we can please you. Information gladly furnished.

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I can make glasses to order in three days. Call at my home, or drop me a card, and I will call at your room.

S. McGUIRE,
Berea, Kentucky

Cured Consumption.
Mrs. B. W. Evans, Clearwater, Kan., writes: "My husband lay sick for three months; the doctors stated he had quick consumption. We procured a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup and it cured him. That was six years ago, and since then we always kept a bottle in the house. We can't do without it. For coughs and, it has no equal." 25c, 50c and \$1. bottle at the East End Drug Co's.

Subscribe for The Citizen.



LET HER ROLL.

I know, I know,
Where streamlets flow
And ripples fling the sun
To hollows far
Where shadows are,
And tinkle as they run.

I know, I do,
Where me and you,
Little-limbed and glad of soul,
Skipped pebbles where
The shallow flows,
And where the rapids roll.

The past was gone,
The morning's dawn
Held nothing to affright,
Nor me, nor you;
Like's skies were blue,
And kisses meant goodnight.

And nights were wee
Twixt thee and me,
We stretched our days out long
Till sweet goodnight
Was passed from sight
Sweet Morrow came along!

And your two hands
Were just the hands
That held my world together;
And held in stress
By just a stress
My soul ne'er tugged its tether.

Let's live the then
All o'er again
In memory to soul!
The days were glad
That we two had,
So let the old world roll!

—J. W. Lewis, in Houston Post.

THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE

By EMERSON HOUGH

Author of "The Story of the Cowboy,"
"The Girl at the Railway House," etc.

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CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

He cast on the table the Indian moccasins which had been shown the same party at the Green Lion a few evenings before. Eager hands reached for it.

"Treacher!" cried Castleton. "I bid du Mesne four pounds for the shoe myself."

"Oh, ho!" said Pembroke, "so you too were after it. Well, the long purse won, as it doth ever. I secretly gave our wandering wood ranger, ex-galley slave of France, the neat sum of £25 for this little shoe. Poor fellow, he liked it enough to part with it; but he said, very sensibly, that the £25 pounds would take him back to Canada, and once there he could not only get many such shoes, but see the mail who made this one for him, or, rather, made it for herself. As for me, the price was cheap. You could not replace it in all the exchange for any money. Moreover, to show my canniness, I've won back its cost a score of times this very night."

He laughingly extended his hand for the moccasins, which Wilson was examining closely.

"It's clever made," said the latter. "And what a tale the owner of it carried. If half he says be true, we do ill to bide here in old England. Let us take ship and follow Monsieur du Mesne."

"Would be a long chase, mayhap," said Pembroke, reflectively. Yet each of the men at that little table in the gaming room of the Green Lion coffee-house ceased in his fingering the cards and gazed upon this product of another world.

Pembroke was first to break the silence, and as he heard a footfall at the door, he called out:

"Ho, fellow! Go fetch me another bottle of Spanish, and do not forget this time the brandy and water which I told thee to bring half an hour ago."

The step came nearer, and as it did not retreat, but entered the room, Pembroke called out again: "Make haste, man, and go on!"

The footstep paused, and Pembroke looked up, as one does when a strange presence comes into the room. He saw, standing near the door, a tall and comely young man, whose carriage befitting him not ill-born. The stranger advanced and bowed gravely. "Pardon me, sir," he said, "but I fear I am awkward in thus intruding. The man showed me up the stairs and bade me enter. He said that I should find here Sir Arthur Pembroke, upon whom I bear letters from friends of his in the north."

"Sir," said Pembroke, rising and advancing, "you are very welcome, and I ask pardon for my unwitting speech."

"I come at this hour and at this place," said the newcomer, "for reasons which may seem good a little later. My name is John Law, of Edinburgh, sir."

All those present arose.

"Sir," responded Pembroke, "I am delighted to have your name. I know of the acquaintance between your father and my own. These are friends of mine, and I am delighted to name you to each other. Mr. Charles Castleton; Mr. Edward Wilson. We are all here to kill the ancient enemy, time. 'Tis an hour of night when one gains an appetite for one thing or another, cards or cold joint. I know not why we should not have a bit of both?"

"With your permission, I shall be glad to join you at either," said John Law. "I have still the appetite of a traveler—in faith, rather a better appetite than most travelers may claim, for I swear I've had no more to eat the last day and night than could be purchased for a pair of shillings."

Pembroke raised his eyebrows, scarce knowing whether to be amused at this speech or nettled by its cool assurance.

"Some ill fortune?" he began politely.

"There is no such thing as ill fortune," quoth John Law. "We fall al-

ways of our own fault. Forsooth I must explore Roman roads by night. England hath builded better, and the too pads have the Roman ways. My brother Will—he waiteth below, if ye please, good friends, and is quite as hungry as myself, besides having a pricked finger to boot—and I lost what little we had about us, and we came through with scarce a good shirt between the two."

A peal of laughter greeted him as he pulled apart the lapels of his coat and showed ruffles torn and disfigured. The speaker smiled gravely.

"To-morrow," said he, "I must seek me out a goldsmith and a haberdasher, if you will be so good as to name such to me."

"Sir," said Sir Arthur Pembroke, "in this plight you must allow me." He extended a purse which he drew from his pocket. "I beg you, help yourself."

"Thank you, no," replied John Law. "I shall ask you only to show me the goldsmith in the morning, him upon whom I hold certain credits. I make no doubt that then I shall be quite fit again. I have never in my life borrowed a coin. Besides, I should feel that I had offended my good angel did I ask it to help me out of mine own folly. If we have but a bit of this cold joint, and a pince for my brother Will to sit in comfort as we play, I shall beg to hope, my friends, that I shall be allowed to stake this trifling against a little of the money that I see here; which, I take it, is subject to the fortunes of war."

He tossed on the board a ring, which carried in its setting a diamond of size and brilliance.

"This fellow hath a cool assurance enough," muttered Beau Wilson to his neighbor as he leaned toward him at the table.

Pembroke, always good-natured, laughed at the effrontery of the newcomer.

"You say very well; it is there for the fortune of war," said he. "It is all yours, if you can win it; but I warn you, beware, for I shall have your jewel and your letters of credit too, if ye keep not sharp watch."

"Yes," said Castleton, "Pembroke hath warrant for such speech. The man who can make sept et le va twice in one evening is hard company for his friends."

John Law leaned back comfortably in his chair.

"I make no doubt," said he, "that I shall make sept et le va, here at this table, this very evening."

Smiles and good-natured sneerings met this calm speech.

"Trente et le va—It hath not come out in the history of London play for

the past four seasons!" cried Wilson.

"I'll lay you any odds that you're not within eye-sight of trente et le va next five evenings, if you favor us with your company."

"Be easy with me, good friends," said John Law, calmly. "I am not yet in condition for individual wagers, as my jewel is my fortune, till to-morrow at least. But if ye choose to make the play at Landsknecht, I will plunge at the bank to the best of my capital. Then, if I win, I shall be blithe to lay ye what ye like."

The young Englishmen sat looking at their guest with some curiosity. His strange assurance daunted them.

"Good sir," said Law, "let us first of all have the joint."

"I humbly crave a pardon, sir," said Pembroke. "In this new sort of discourse I had forgot mine appetite. We shall mend that at once. Here, Simon! Go fetch up Mr. Law's brother, who waits below, and fetch two rovers and a bit to eat. Some of thy new Java berry, too, and make haste! We have much yet to do."

"Now we must to business," cried Castleton, as the dishes were at last cleared away. "Show him thy talisman, Pen, and let him kiss his jewel good by."

Pembroke threw upon the table once more the moccasins of the Indian girl. John Law picked it up and examined it long and curiously, asking again and again searching questions regarding its origin.

"I have read of this new land of America," said he. "Some day it will be more prominent in all plans."

He laid down the slipper and mused for a moment, apparently forgetful of the scene about him.

"Perhaps," cried Castleton, the zeal of the gambler now showing in his eye. "But let us make play here to-night. Let Pembroke bank. His luck is best to win this vanter's stake."

Pembroke dealt the cards about for the first round. The queen fell. John Law won. "Deux," he said, calmly, and turned away as though it were a matter of course. The cards went round again. "Trente," he said, glanced at his stakes, now doubled again.

Wilson murmured, "Luck's with

him for a start," said he, "but 'tis a long road." He himself had lost at the second turn. "Quint!" "Seix!" "Sept et le va!" In turn called Law, still coolly, still regarding with little interest the growing heap of coin upon the board opposite the glittering ring which he had left lying on the table.

"Vingt-un, et le va!"

"Good God!" cried Castleton, the sweat breaking out upon his forehead. "See the fellow's luck!—Pembroke, sure he hath stole thy slipper. Such a run of cards was never seen in this room since Rigby, of the Tent, made his great game four years ago."

"Vingt-clug; et le va!" said John Law, calmly.

"I'll lay thee 50 to one that the next turn sees thee lose!" cried Castleton.

"Done," said John Law.

"You lose, Mr. Castleton," said Law, calmly, as the cards came again his way. He swept his winnings from the coin pushed out to him.

"Now we have thee, Mr. Law!" cried Pembroke. "One more turn, and I hope your very good nerve will leave the stake on the board, for so we'll see it all come back to the bank, even as the sheep came home at eventide. Here your lane turns. And 'tis at the last stage, for the next is the limit of the rules of the game. But you'll not win it."

"Anything you like for a little personal wager," said the other, with no excitement in his voice.

"Why, then, anything you like yourself sir," said Pembroke.

"Your little slipper against £50?" asked John Law.

"Why—yes—," hesitated Pembroke, for the moment feeling a doubt of the luck that had favored him so long that evening. "I'd rather make it sovereigns, but since you name the slipper, I even make it so, for I know there is but one chance in hundreds that you win."

The players leaned over the table as the deal went on. Once, twice, thrice, the cards went round. A sigh, a groan, a long breath broke from those who looked at the deal. Neither groan nor sigh came from John Law. He gazed indifferently at the heap of coin and paper that lay on the table, and which by the law of play, was now his own.

"Trente et le va," he said. "I knew that it would come, Sir Arthur, I half regret to rob thee this, but I shall ask my slipper in hand paid. Pardon me, too, if I chide thee for risking it in play. Gentlemen, there is much in this little shoe, empty as it is."

He dangled it upon his finger, hardly looking at the winnings that lay before him. "Tis monstrous pretty, this little shoe," he said, rousing himself from his half reverie.

"But heard you not the wager which was proposed over the little shoe?" broke in Castleton. "Wilson, here, was angered when I told him odds that there was but one woman in London who could wear this shoe. I offered him odds that his good friend, Kittle Lawrence—"

"Nor had ye the right to offer such bet!" cried Wilson, ruffled by the doings of the evening.

"I'll lay you myself there's no woman in England whom you know with foot small enough to wear it," cried Castleton.

"Meaning to me?" asked Law, politely.

"To any one," cried Castleton, quickly. "But must to thee, I fancy, since 'tis now thy shoe!"

"I'll lay you 40 crowns, then, that I know a smaller foot than that of Madam Lawrence," said Law, naively.

"I'll lay you another 40 crowns that I'll try it on for the test, though I first saw the lady this very morning. I'll lay you another 40 crowns that Madam Lawrence cannot wear this shoe, though her I have never seen."

These words rankled, though they were said off-hand and with the license of coffee-house talk at so late an hour. Beau Wilson rose, in a somewhat unsteady attitude, and, turning towards Law, addressed him with a tone which left small option as to its meaning.

"Sirrah!" cried he, "I know not who you are, but I would have a word or two of good advice for you!"

"Sir, I thank you," said John Law, "but perhaps I do not need advice. He did not rise from his seat.

"Have it then at any rate, and be civil!" cried the older man. "You seem a swaggering sort, with your talk of love and luck, and such are sure to get their combs cut early enough here among Englishmen. I'll not tolerate your allusion to a lady you have never met, and one I honor deeply, sir, deeply!"

"I am but a young man started out to seek his fortune," said John Law, his eye kindling now for the first time. "and I should do very ill if I evaded that fortune, whatever it may be."

"Then you'll take back that talk of Mrs. Lawrence!"

"I have made no talk of Mrs. Lawrence, sir," said Law, "and even had I, I should take back nothing for a demand like yours. 'Tis not meet, sir, where no offense was meant, to crowd in an offensive remark."

Pembroke said nothing. The situation was ominous enough at this point. A sudden gravity and dignity fell upon the young men who sat there, schooled in an etiquette whose first lesson was that of personal courage.

"Wilson!" cried Law, springing now to his feet. "Tis not him known as Beau Wilson? Why, my dear sir, his father was friend to many of my kin long ago. Why, sir, this is one of those to whom my mother bade me look to get my first ways of London well laid out."

"These are some of the ways of London," said Pembroke, grimly.

"But is there no fashion in which this matter can be accommodated?"

Pembroke and Castleton looked at each other, rose and passed him, each raising his hat and bowing courteously.

"Your servant, sir," said the one; and, "Your servant, sir," said the other.

"HATTER"

DIVERS EMPLOYMENT & OF JOHN LAW

"And when shall I send these garments to your lordship?" asked the haberdasher, with whom Law was having speech on the morning following the first night in London.

"Two weeks from to-day," said Law. "In the afternoon, and not later than four o'clock. I shall have need for them."

"Sir," said he, "I should be glad to please not only a friend of Sir Arthur Pembroke, but also a gentleman of such parts as yourself. I hesitate to promise—"

"But you must promise," said John Law.

"Well, then, I do promise! I will have this apparel at your place on the day which you name. Tis most extraordinary, but the order shall be executed."

Law but half heard him, for he was already turning toward the door, where he beckoned again for his waiting chair.

"To the offices of the Bank of England," he directed. And forthwith he was again jogging through the crowded streets of London.

The offices of the Bank of England, to which this young adventurer now so nonchalantly directed his course, were then not housed in any such stately edifice as that which now covers the heart of the financial world nor did the location of the young and struggling institution, in a by-street of the great city, tend to give dignity to a concern which still lacked importance and assuredness. Tither, then, might have gone almost any young traveler who needed a letter of credit cashed, or a bill changed after the fashion of the passing politicians.

Yet it was not as mere transient customer of a money-changer that young Law now sought the Bank of England, nor was it as a commercial house that the bank, then commenced attention. That bank, young as it was, had already become a pillar of the throne of England. William, distracted by wars abroad and feuds at home, found his demands for funds ever in excess of the supply. More than that, the people of England discovered themselves in possession of a currency fluctuating, mutilated and unstable, so that no man knew what was his actual fortune. The shrewd young financier, Montague, chancelor of the exchequer, who either by wisdom or good fortune had sanctioned the founding of the Bank of England, was at this very time addressing himself to the question of a recoinage of the specie of the realm of England. He needed help, he demanded loans, nor was he too particular whence he obtained either the one or the other.

(To be Continued.)

PRINCE NOT A CENTAUR.

During His Military Career King Edward Took Many a Satisfying Tumble.

The intense love for all kinds of sport by the king of England has by no means rendered him anything approaching a capable performer in any branch of it himself. He never could learn to play cricket, which, strangely enough, was a peculiarity also of both of his brothers, the duke of Connaught and the late duke of Edinburgh.

His majesty has done more than any man in Europe to promote and encourage horse racing, yet he is notoriously a poor horseman, and during his military career he had many a nasty tumble.

In his subaltern days in the crack regiment, the Tenth Hussars, he was continually falling out of the saddle, and if it had not been for his rank and position the riding master of his company would have pronounced him a hopeless failure.

No one ever doubted his courage, however, and by the advice of the late Queen Victoria, who was made acquainted with his incapacity in the saddle, he was forbidden to mount anything but the quietest horse that could be procured. The queen also insisted that he must take no part in hunting or in any form of sport in which there was an element of danger.

The Indiscreet Flea.

She was a pretty and winsome little colonial lady of four summers, but she began her first conversation with the gentleman just out from England in this unpromising fashion:

"The flea bit me a lot in the night."

"Dear me, that is very sad!" Then, wishing to administer consolation even in these trying circumstances, the gentleman from England added: "Do they bite you in the daytime, too?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"Well, you see in the daytime they're busy biting grandma."

Grandma lived in England. Then, little by little, the visitor from that country got at the little girl's theory, in which imagination and geography were queerly mingled. Knowing that it was night in England when it was day in Australia, she had pictured the flea as a wandering Jew, daily hopping the world in pursuit of his laborious livelihood—*Corinthian Magazine.*



DR. V. H. HOBSON

Dentist

Richmond, Ky.

Office next door to Post office

WEAK AND LOW-SPIRITED. A Correspondent Thus Describes His Experience.

"I can strongly recommend Herbine as a medicine of remarkable efficacy for indigestion, loss of appetite, sour taste in the mouth, palpitation, headache, drowsiness after meals with distressing mental depressions and low spirits. Herbine must be a unique preparation for cases such as mine for a few doses entirely removed my complaint. I wonder at people going on suffering or spending their money on worthless things, when Herbine is procurable, and so cheap." 50c a bottle at the East End Co's.

T. J. MOBERLY, Richmond, Ky.

Better Than Cold. "I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by the East End Drug Co.

SWIFT & CO., Patent Lawyers, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEED AT CUT PRICES

One Minute Cough Cure gives relief in one minute, because it kills the microbes which tickle the mucous membrane, causing the cough, and at the same time clears the phlegm, draws out the inflammation and heals and soothes the affected parts. One Minute Cough Cure strengthens the lungs, wards off pneumonia and is a harmless and never failing cure in all curable cases of Coughs, Colds and Croup. One Minute Cough Cure is pleasant to take, harmless and good alike for young and old. Sold by the East End Drug Co.

HERMAN C. TAFEL, EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL, 224 N. 3rd St., Phone 655, LOUISVILLE, KY.

TELEGRAPH OPERATING. A fascinating study that will enable you to earn good wages. Send for my Telegraph Catalog which has quite a variety of Electrical specialties, or for the catalog, I will send a Telephone Catalog.

When you feel blue and that everything goes wrong, take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse and invigorate your stomach, regulate your bowels, give you a relish for your food and make you feel that in this world is a good place to live. For sale by S. E. Welch Jr. Druggist.

REPAIR THAT LOOM. Berea College has secured a market for homespun and home-woven goods, such as bed coverlets, linen, dress linsey, jeans, blankets, etc., at following prices:—

Coverlets, \$4 to \$6; Linen, 40 to 60 cents a yard; Jeans, 60 cents a yard; Blankets, natural brown wool or bark dyes, \$3 a pair.

White linsey and white blankets are not in demand only on orders. Coverlets must be 2 yards (72 inches) wide, and 2½ yards (90 inches) long. All dyes used must be old fashioned home-made dyes.

Any woman who wants to sell coverlets or homespun to Berea College should find out what the College wants before beginning to weave or spin. For information apply in person or by letter to

Mrs. Hettie W. Graham, Berea, Ky.

The best physic. "Once tried and you will always use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets" says William A. Girard, Pease, Vt. These Tablets are the most prompt, most pleasant and most reliable cathartic in use. For Sale by S. E. Welch Jr. Druggist.

Is your harness In good repair?

Spring plowing will soon be here. Get ready for it beforehand by putting your harness in good shape from our splendid line of

Collar Pads, Collars, Back Bands, Bridles, Hame Chains, Breeching, Trace Chains, Harness, etc.

If you need a New Set of Harness we have the best. Our prices are extremely low when you consider the quality.

T. J. MOBERLY, Richmond, Ky.

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The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

TEN LITTLE TOES.

Italy is said to be a good night,
Pussy cat purr a soft good night,
And somebody tells, for somebody knows,
The terrible tale of ten little toes.

Right foot.

This big toe look a small boy, Sam,
Into the cupboard after the jam,
This little toe said, "Oh, no! no!"
This little toe was anxious to go,
This little toe said, "Tien! quite right!"
This little toe said, "Tien! quite right!"

Left foot.

This big toe got suddenly stubbed,
This little toe got carefully rubbed,
This little toe frightened to cry out "Bears!"
This little toe said, "Rnu upstairs!"
Down came a jar with a loud slam, slam,
This little toe got all the jam.

CLARA G. DOLLYER.

Airing the Clothing.

An unhygienic custom is prevalent in some families of allowing children to sleep in the clothing worn during the day. The effete matter thrown off from the skin thus becomes a source of impurity to endanger the health and comfort of the child. When the clothes are removed for the night, they should be hung up with the inner surfaces exposed, to be thoroughly aired before again being worn. Teach the children the necessity of ventilating their bedrooms by keeping their windows partly open, or by means of some simple device by which fresh air will be admitted at all times.

Precautions To Be Taken By Those Who Are Predisposed to Consumption.

1. Do not live in a damp locality, in a damp house, nor in a house with damp or foul cellar or surroundings.
2. Do not live in a house with defective plumbing or bad drainage.
3. Do not frequent crowded or badly ventilated assembly rooms, nor sleep in close apartments.
4. Adopt an out-of-doors occupation, so as to live in the open air.
5. Avoid as much as possible everything that tends to depress; all excesses should be avoided; and keep free from anxiety and mental and physical overwork.

These causes, by placing the system below par, render the person less capable of resisting the disease (if exposed to the germs), in such a way as to bring about the development of consumption.—Annals of Hygiene.

The School

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, Editor

At the Matinee.

They talked of their babies, their clothes
and their teeth,
And these isn't a thing you can think of
beneath
The sun or the moon that they didn't dis-
cuss
With a wonderful din and a wonderful
fuss
But the music was heard all assembled to
hear,
These three charming mothers of babies
so dear.
The orchestra played that musical dream
of Schubert's—his last—until it would
seem
That a chorus of angels had caught up
the theme
And lent the sweet tone of their voice su-
per-
breme.
To lift our souls up, but those fair moth-
ers three
Still talked of their babies in innocent
glie,
And how the grand chorus rings out
through the hall,
And melody reigns supreme over all—
Over all save the mothers, who seem to
forget.
The charms of the music, because they
have set
Themselves for a talk, their babies for
text.
Without even a thought for those they
have used,
They tell us that music will charm the
wild breast
Of the savage and set him completely at
rest.
But, with babies for text, no song ever
sung
Can stop for a moment a fond mother's
tongue.

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Prepared For the Worst.

Dey te tellin' 'bout da troubles det de
trusts is gwinter make,
Dey hints dat beln' happy is an ignorant
mistake.
An' dey sometimes has me guessin' wheth-
er dese old eyes o' mine
is gwinter see de roses bloom an' watch
de stars dat shine;
Dey's cornarin' de wheat crop, an' dey's
cornerin' de meat;
De white folks is a wonderin' what dey's
gwinter hab to eat,
But if dat wolf comes to my do' ha'll
nebbur break de latch,
'Cause I've got a coop o' chickens an' a
watermelon patch.

I ten't gettin' akayht 'bout da way dem
makketts go;
I see only got to do a little scratchin' wif
de hoe,
Whah de honeybee is workin', kin' o'
laey, same as me,
An' all dem insect folks is jes' as happy as
kin be.
I doesn't dread no panic nor de bustin' of
a ring.
I may not mount to much, but I'll be hap-
py as a king.
I've made a small investment det dem
trusts will nebbur catch;
I've got a coop o' chickens an' a water-
melon patch.

—Washington Star.

The Farm

SILAS CHEEVER MASON, Editor

Farm Buildings.

One of the most important farm economies consists in having buildings within reasonable distance from the house, and with a clean plank walk from one to the other. The number of times in a day that the distance between house and barn must be traveled is so many that they should not be very far from each other. On the other hand, house and barn should not be so near that the destruction of one by fire must necessarily involve the burning of the other.

American Gingseng.

Mr. William Henry Maule gives the following directions for growing ginseng from seed: Prepare beds from 3 to 4 feet wide and any length desired, a few inches above the surface. A good way to form the outline of the bed is to set up boards 6 inches wide, held in place by stakes. Fill with rich soil, and mix all the humus (decayed vegetable matter) you can get with it. Well-rotted horse manure may be used to good advantage in preparation of the bed. Plant the seed in drills 6 inches apart and 4 inches apart in the drills, covering 1 inch deep. After the seed is planted cover the bed with a 2 or 3 inch coat of leaves, straw or anything that will keep the ground moist. When the plant begins to come up in the spring, the bed should be shaded from the direct rays of the sun by means of a frame placed over it, on which straw or brush may be thrown. The seed should always be kept moist, as they will not germinate after they once become dry.

A Red Hot Stove

Burns when you touch it, but if you have Paracamp, First Aid to the Injured, handy and apply freely, the pain is relieved quickly, and it heals without leaving an ugly scar. There is nothing so good for Burns, Cuts, and Bruises as Paracamp. Try a 25c bottle.

Twang of the Dipper.

When out of the well the bucket
Climbs cool to the gray stone's edge
And, poised by eager fingers,
It rests on the mossy ledge.
Then sweeter than harp or viol
Or chiming in steeple dim
Is the liquid twang of the dipper
Against the bucket's rim.
—William Hurd Hillier in Atlanta Jour-
nal.

Are You Restless At Night

And harassed by a bad cough? Use Ballard's Horehound Syrup, it will secure you sound sleep and effect a prompt and radical cure. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 bottle at the East End Drug Co's.

Song of the Builders.

Strange terrors of the sea where boats
are weak—
Bergs, tempest, hunger, thirst, the final
goal,
And dues of death—I dared them all to
seek
Some good to men unknown.

A Pilgrim

Push, push your pious over the wild
surge
And call your strong thanksgiving to
the sea!
We find beyond the water's utmost verge
A home where faith is free.

WASHINGTON.

See now, there shall no tyrant write his
name,
Allen, uncomprehending on our page!
Secure we hold her, strong and fair of
fame,
Blood bought, our heritage!

Nearly Forfeits His Life.

A runaway almost ending fatally started a horrible ulcer on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. For four years it defied all doctors and all remedies. But Bucklen's Arnica Salve had no trouble to cure him. Equally good for Burns, Bruises, Skin Eruptions and Piles. 25c. East End Drug Co.

The Family.

Railway officials differ in the degrees of liberality with which they define the word "family" when used on a pass. An American copied the instructions of the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean railway bearing upon the subject as a lesson in liberality. On that road a pass for one and family is good for father, mother, children, grandfather, grandmother, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece and servants attached to the family.

Mysterious Circumstance.

One was pale and sallow and the other fresh and rosy. Whence the difference? She who is blushing with health uses Dr. King's New Life Pills to maintain it. By gently arousing the lazy organs they compel good digestion and head off constipation. Try them. Only 25c, East End Drug Co.

CARE OF MIRRORS.

How to Clean and Keep Them in Good Condition.

In the first place, it is well to know a good cleaner. This can be made by adding to whitening enough cold tea to make a thin paste. Remove the fly specks with warm tea and dry the mirror. Then smear some of the paste on the glass and rub with a dry cloth.

A good way to polish the mirror is with a soft cloth and a few drops of aqua ammonia, says the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Cleaning with paper is not effectual unless the best quality of rag paper is used.

To scour mirrors make a paste of whitening and water. Smear the surface with it and let it dry on the glass. Then rub it off with tissue paper or with a soft newspaper. Rub gently, for the particles of grit in the paper may scratch the glass.

The following is a good way to fill in the scratches that often appear on the backs of mirrors: Scratch away the mercury for about a quarter of an inch around the scratch and wet the place with a clean rag dipped in alcohol. Take a broken piece of mirror and mark out a piece of silvering larger than the place on the mirror. Place a small drop of mercury on the center of this silvering, allowing it to remain a few minutes. Clean away the silver from around the patch and slip it from the broken glass to the place to be mended, pressing it into place with a small piece of cotton batting.

How to Press Sleeves.

In pressing sleeves, which is the bane of the amateur's life, keep a wooden rolling pin for that purpose alone. Insert in the sleeve, and the pressing of seams and wrists also is as easily done as though it were a flat surface. Cover pin with dannel. Keep a heavy piece of dannel to lay over the ironing board when pressing wool goods. This prevents the shiny spots so objectionable in a finished garment.

How to Pack a Trunk.

The secret of good packing is firmness and smoothness, and to attain these everything should be put in the trunk in layers. Before putting in the dresses have a firm layer of undergarments and then proceed with the thickest and heaviest of your skirts. The skirts should be folded as neatly as possible in the folds they take in wear. See that you lay the skirts alternately in different directions, so that if the waistband on one is to the left side of the trunk the waistband of the next is at the right side, for thus the level will be preserved. Between light and dark dresses place a towel to prevent the former soiling the latter. Fold bodices as far as can be in the lines which they take upon the figure. Put stiff, lightly crushed paper into the sleeves and also into bows and pullings to prevent their being creased and then pack as tightly as convenient. When taken out of the trunk they will be found unharmed.

How to Keep Milk Sweet.

A tiny pinch of carbonate of soda or salt put into the milk as soon as it arrives will help to prevent it from turning sour, and if it seems inclined to turn and is slowly heated to nearly boiling point and a pinch of carbonate of soda then stirred in the sourness will disappear. Some people also add a tiny pinch of sugar.

How to Fill Your Pipe.

Worshippers at the shrine of My Lady Nicotine will be interested in a correspondent's method of filling a pipe, a method from which he has obtained results greatly superior to those yielded by the old style. It places a wooden match down the center of the bowl, its lower end entering or covering the hole that leads to the stem, and, holding it in position with one finger, presses the tobacco firmly all round with the unsharpened end of a pencil. The match is then withdrawn, the pipe lighted up and the full flavor of the tobacco extracted without waste.

How to Remove Paint From Glass.
Splashes of paint on glass if left for any time will become hard. To remove them take boiling water and in it dissolve a lump of soda, a piece about the size of an egg to a pint of water. Wet a cloth or piece of dannel in this and rub the marks, when they will be found to come off quite easily.

How to Make Salads.

A salad should always be properly washed, not in one, but at the very least in three or four waters. It should then be carefully dried leaf by leaf. It is impossible to produce a successful salad if the green stuff in question is in the least degree damp. Again, a salad should never be cut with a knife, not even a silver knife. When washed and dried it should be torn into pieces of a suitable size. Thirdly, the oil and vinegar used should be in the proportion of two spoonfuls of the former to one of the latter.

How to Clean Silk Dresses.

A little ammonia in a few teaspoonfuls of alcohol is excellent to sponge silk dresses that have grown shiny or rusty, as well as to take out spots. A silk, particularly a black, becomes almost like new when so sponged.

How to Treat a Bruised Finger.

If in hammering in a nail you by mistake hit your finger or thumb hold the injured member in water as hot as you can bear for a few minutes. This draws out the inflammation and relieves the pain in a wonderful way.

How to Make Orangeade.

Slice three sweet oranges and one lemon into a jug with two ounces of sugar candy. Pour over this one quart of boiling water. Str at intervals till cold.

Perfect Confidence.

Where there used to be a feeling of uneasiness and worry in the household when a child showed symptoms of croup, there is now perfect confidence. This is owing to the uniform success of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the treatment of that disease. Mrs. M. I. Bassford, of Poolesville Md., in speaking of her experience in the use of that remedy says: "I have a world of confidence in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for I have used it with perfect success. My child Garland is subject to severe attacks of croup and it always gives him prompt relief." For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

A Beautiful Valentine.

St. Valentine's greeting to all who love to snuggle close to Nature's heart—a beautiful creation in water color, with a handsome 1904 bicycle girl for its center, her bloom of rosy health happily blending with the sunshine of an opening Spring. If you want one free, just drop postal to Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

CHANCE FOR THE CITIZEN'S READERS.
Coupon Worth 25c. If Presented at the East End Drug Company.

In order to test THE CITIZEN'S great circulation and its superior advertising value, we have made arrangements with the East End Drug Co., the popular druggists, to offer one of their best selling medicines at half-price to anyone who will cut out the following coupon and present it at their store.

COUPON.

This coupon entitles the holder to one 50c. package of Dr. Howard's specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia at half price, 25c. We will refund the money to any dissatisfied purchaser.

THE EAST END DRUG CO.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Dr. Howard's specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia is not an unknown remedy. It has made many remarkable cures right here in Berea, Ky., and so positive are the East End Drug Company of its great superiority in curing dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache and liver troubles that they will, in addition to selling it at half price, refund the money to anyone whom it does not cure.

If you cannot call at their store, cut out the coupon and mail it with 25 cents, and a 50 cent box of the specific will be sent you by mail, charges paid. Do not put it off. "One to day is worth two to-morrows."

Local Correspondents Wanted.

The Bible Institute Colportage Association, 250 LaSalle Avenue, Chicago, is seeking to widen its constituency and scope of good to be done through the dissemination of the Gospel by means of the printed page, through Christian workers and laymen, everywhere, especially in the country districts. They wish to effect a more or less permanent organization of local "correspondents"—Christians who are in touch with spiritual conditions in the vicinity of their home, who know the Christian workers, Sunday-school teachers and similar laymen, and who could assist the Association, especially in carefully distributing announcements and catalogs of Gospel literature, Bibles, etc. The local representative will not be required to sell the publications of the Association, though orders will naturally and easily come to him, and on such, a cash commission will be paid. For the work of distribution of printed matter, and such other simple service as may be rendered, the Association will give liberal remuneration to the correspondent in valuable books. Interested readers of this announcement are invited to address the Association for further particulars. The plan is adapted for men and women alike, and to those connected with any evangelical denomination.

Special Discount to Students.

Students desiring or in need of dental work this week, call Dr. Truett at the residence of G. W. Settle, opposite Bicknell & Early's.

WHEN YOU HAVE A COLD.

The first action when you have a cold should be to relieve the lungs. This is best accomplished by the free use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This remedy liquefies the tough mucous and causes its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs, produces a free expectoration, and opens the secretions. A complete cure soon follows. This remedy will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment, and it leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

Your Orders for

Plants, Cut Flowers, and Designs

will be filled promptly.
Large variety. High quality.

Richmond Greenhouses, Albert Reichsparr, Prop.,
Richmond, Kentucky

Buy Fresh Groceries!

Our line of Groceries is always fresh. We always keep a nice line of Fruits and Vegetables.

Our "Diamond Brand" Coffees.

Prices from 15c to 35c per Pound. Once used, always used.

"Bread is the Staff of Life."

Get a loaf of "Mother's Bread" or a sack of "Snow on the Mountain" Flour.

Delivery from 6 a. m. until 9 p. m. **PRESTON'S** Main Street Call 83.



Mrs. Laura S. Webb,
Vice-President Woman's Demo-
cratic Club of Northern Ohio.

"I dreaded the change of life which was fast approaching. I noticed Wine of Cardui, and decided to try a bottle. I experienced some relief for the first month, so I kept on taking it for three months and now I menstruate with no pain and I shall take it off and on now until I have passed the climax."

Female weakness, disordered menses, falling of the womb and ovarian troubles do not wear off. They follow a woman to the change of life. Do not wait but take Wine of Cardui now and avoid the trouble. Wine of Cardui never fails to benefit a suffering woman of any age. Wine of Cardui relieved Mrs. Webb when she was in danger. When you come to the change of life Mrs. Webb's letter will mean more to you than it does now. But you may now avoid the suffering she endured. Druggists sell \$1 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

WINE OF CARDUI

My Breath.

Shortness of Breath
Is One of the Com-
monest Signs of
Heart Disease.

Notwithstanding what many physisians say, heart disease can be cured. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure has permanently restored to health many thousands who had found no relief in the medicines (allopathic or homoeopathic) of regular practicing physicians. It has proved itself unique in the history of medicine, by being so uniformly successful in curing those diseases.

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A Valentine

By Warren Clarke

*I've often heard of Cupid,
The warlike King of Darts,
The roguish boy, whose chiefest joy,
Is piercing tender hearts.*

*To me the tale is stupid,
For many a day and year,
I wandered near Sir Cupid,
Without the slightest fear.*

*'Tis true he had a quiver—
The quivering of his arm,
That seemed more like a shiver,
Could such a child do harm?*

*'Tis not that I am love-lorn,
I know, indeed, Love's joy*

*But in my heart the joy was born
Sans aid of saucy boy.*

*For when I saw my Phillis,
The light in her sweet eyes,
Pierced my heart more sure than dart,
That ever Cupid flies.*

*Pierced my heart and held me
Thence nevermore to go.
A capture made in rapture,
Gave Cupid, strung his bow.*

*So sound no more his praise,
His arrow useless lies,
For Cupid has no power,
So great as Phillis' eyes.*

POOLEY'S VALENTINE

THERE was no good reason why the comic valentine should have hurt young Pooley, but it did hurt him, though he hugged the mortification to his bosom with Spartan fortitude and laughed so much at it that no one in the family circle suspected that he did not enjoy it as much as they evidently did.

The points of resemblance between the valentine clerk and Pooley were not striking. Pooley's ears were of normal size, and did not flap from the sides of his head in a manner suggestive of an alarmed elephant, nor was he in the habit of decorating them with quill pens. They would hardly have known a quill pen in the office if they had seen one. Then, he had rather a good nose—long enough to express sagacity, but not so long as to smear the columns of figures in the ledger before him when he was work-



ing at his desk, nor was it of a bright crimson color. He did not wear a grass-green coat or red and blue checkered trousers and purple-striped shirt cuffs, and, being a rather modest and well-conducted young man, the charges of snobbery and bumpiness in the atrocious dog-eared below the valentine seemed singularly flat and inappropriate. But it was true that he was a clerk, and though he had never considered that disgraceful, it somehow seemed to him now to afford ground for the sneer.

At the least, Pooley thought, it showed that somebody disliked him—probably honestly believed that he was snobbish and bumpitious, so that his maligned ears tingled and he burned with resentment every time the comic valentine met his eye.

That was quite frequently, for he had taken particular pains to have it pinned above his little work table in the sitting-room—just to show how little he cared. When friends came in he was sure to call their attention to it.

In addition to this, Pooley spent much time speculating as to who had sent the thing. He compared the handwriting on the envelope that had contained it with the handwriting of his friends and acquaintances, and came to many conclusions, the result of which was that his friends began to complain among themselves of a certain change in his manner—a lack of the old warmth and frank kindness, and a cold and distrustful air. The evil influence lasted for exactly one year. For some months before the St. Valentine's day following he had been more than slightly under another influence. It had pretty golden hair and blue eyes and its name was Margaret. Margaret was a friend of his sister, and had been to Pooley's house several times.

So it happened that just before St. Valentine's day Pooley spent quite an extravagant sum of money in the purchase of an arrangement of laces, ribbons, violets and amatory verse, which he directed with his gloved left hand, and mailed secretly. On the morning of St. Valentine's day he himself received a modest little card which seemed to give him inordinate delight. His sister noticed it, and wanted to see what his card was, but Pooley firmly refused to gratify her curiosity.

"It's another comic one," declared the sister. "You're afraid to show it."

Her remark somehow dashed Pooley's pleasure. He was nervously apprehensive for the rest of the time that he was in the house. He started at the sound of the postman's second knock, and felt an uncomfortable shivering of his spirits when he returned home that evening.

It was a pleasant surprise to him, therefore, when he found nothing

worse than Margaret—not that she had the appearance of awaiting him; in fact, she seemed rather surprised than otherwise to see him, though, of course, it was natural enough that he should be at his own home.

The sister was good-natured, and she went away and left Pooley to entertain Margaret. The talk, somehow, turned on valentines, and she said she had received one that she liked very much indeed. She described it as consisting of violets, lace, ribbons and poetry. The poetry, she thought, was sweet, but she blushed as she said it, and it sounded better than that. Pooley said he had received a valentine, too, and he felt encouraged to say some things about it—and things in general—that put them on exceedingly familiar terms in the course of about five minutes.

"Well," said Pooley, at last, "this is a different Valentine's day to last year's to me. Did you ever see that thing? Do you think it looks like me? I'd like to know what idiot sent it."

The last words he spoke in a bitter tone. The pent-up resentment of a

year was in his voice. Then he looked down at his new valentine. She was white, and looked shocked and frightened.

"What is it, Margaret?" asked Pooley, with much concern.

"Oh!" she cried, bursting into tears. "It was I sent that horrid thing. I—I didn't know you then—and—and it was sending a lot of them—the girls—and—anyway, I know it was silly, but I didn't think it would hurt anybody's feelings—and to think that it was you! Oh, I'm so unhappy, and I'll never—"

"Oh, pshaw!" said Pooley. "You don't think I minded! Why, I thought it was a good joke—but it's a better one this year."

Then he took down the comic valentine and gazed fondly on the atrocious clerk, then folded it up tenderly and put it into his breast pocket.—Chicago Daily News.

St. Valentine's Day.
The 14th of February is observed in commemoration of St. Valentinus, a bishop of Rome noted for deeds of kindness and beneficence. Shakespeare refers to the day as one on which birds choose their mates. From whatever source the day derived its origin, it appears that sending friendly or sentimental messages on the 14th of February is an ancient time-honored usage. It is a pleasant and harmless diversion, if not abused.

Girlish Confidences.
"You told Charley Chubbins you thought he sent that beautiful valentine!"

"Yes. Charley is a very nice young man, with good prospects."

"But you know well enough that he didn't send it."

"Of course. But it didn't do any harm to let him know that I shouldn't have been a bit angry if he had."—Washington Star.

Papa Kicked Him.
Teasdale—Papa got an awful valentine—that said he was an old mule—and he thinks you sent it.

Willie—Why, I don't see how he can suspect me.

Teasdale—But surely you remember how he helped you off the front steps the last time you called!—Detroit Free Press.

Feminine Comment.
Bess—The sending of valentines enables us to secretly reward our friends and get square with our enemies.

Nell—Sure thing. It's a poor valentine that fails to either please a woman or make her mad.—Chicago Daily News.

To an Old Sweetheart.
'Tis time for valentines, my dear; You jilted me, I think, last year, And I should now revive the flame, But goodness, I've forgot your name.—Detroit Free Press.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for February 14, 1904.—Jesus Forgives Sins.

THE LESSON TEXT.—Mark 2:1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins.—Mark 2:10.

OUTLINE OF SCRIPTURE SECTION.
Preaching tour. Mark 1:35-39
Preaching tour. Luke 2:42-44
Healing a leper. Matt. 8:1-4
Healing a leper. Mark 1:40-45
Healing a leper. Luke 5:12-16
Healing a paralytic. Matt. 9:1-8
Healing a paralytic. Mark 2:1-12
Healing a paralytic. Luke 5:17-26

NOTES AND COMMENTS.
"Into Capernaum." Jesus' headquarters for about half of His ministry. "After some days." During which He was on a preaching tour among the towns of Galilee (1:39). "It was noticed that He was in the house." Or, at home, as in the margin. He still had a place He could call home. It was probably Peter's house. Since Jesus had left Capernaum He had been much talked about, both by the common people, who were His staunch friends, and the scribes and religious teachers, who very naturally looked upon Him with suspicion. New methods and teachings, especially if they are religious, are usually looked upon with suspicion. "Many were gathered together." The friendly common people were in the majority, but in the most prominent places were the scribes and members of the religious aristocracy. They considered Jesus an unauthorized and unsafe teacher, and meant to watch His movements very closely. "He spake the word unto them." He was in a private house, and simply and informally speaking to them of the kingdom that was at hand, and of goodness and faith as conditions of entrance into it.

The crowd was very dense, both in the house and about it, so that those who were bringing the sick man to Him, and who were likely to be a little late, could not even get near Him. "They came." The relations and friends of the man. "The palsied." A form of paralysis. "Borne of four." Only four of those who came with him actually carried him. "When they could not . . . they uncovered the roof." When they could not, they did, there was no way, so they made one, there were obstacles and they surmounted them. Such determination is magnificent, of course they accomplished their purpose. "Broken it up." Remember that the roofs of the small oriental houses were usually flat, and reached by a small outside stairway. They were made of rafters laid close together, then a layer of brushwood, and upon that 10 or 12 inches of solid earth. This, of course, could be dug through without permanently injuring the roof. Naturally the scribes who sat under the places where the digging was going on were not in the best frame of mind by the time the man was let down.

"Their faith." Men who knew out a way for themselves, in spite of all obstacles, do not do it without faith that success is possible, and that the struggle is worth while. These men had faith in Jesus. It was nothing mystical—perhaps not religious, but real. They had good reason to believe He would actually heal their friend. If they gave Him the chance. The sick man, too, had faith. "Son." A sympathetic word. Matthew adds he of good cheer; words calculated to increase the man's assurance. "Thy sins are forgiven." Jesus saw in the man a desire for more than physical cure. He knew the man's heart, and saw that they were reconciled. "He blasphemeth." He insults God. "Straightway . . . perceiving." The scribes did not speak, but Jesus instantly felt their displeasure and knew what caused it. He would convince His critics of the truth of what He said about forgiveness by healing the man's body as his soul had been healed. "The Son of Man hath authority . . . to forgive sins." When we consider that two elements enter into the question of forgiveness, namely, the heart of the sinner and the heart of God, and that God is willing to forgive the instant the sinner is ready, we see that the meaning is that Jesus could with authority announce forgiveness of sins. Ordinary men cannot do this, because they have not the Divine knowledge of the hearts of men and the heart of God that Jesus had.

This incident is important as showing the beginning of the opposition of the orthodox religious teachers. As yet the cloud was no larger than a man's hand, but within two years it would be a storm which should break above his head and increase in fury till it had taken the life of the young man, Jesus of Nazareth, who "went about doing good."

"And he arose." A demonstration of the power and authority of Jesus. "They were all amazed." Including the scribes, who were probably most surprised of all. But demonstrations have little effect on those who are most interested in maintaining their old opinions than in getting at the truth. "And glorified God." This cannot include the scribes. Jesus' influence among the common people was growing rapidly; the opposition of the religious aristocracy was solidifying no less rapidly.

Spirit Points.
God's love is not intensified by our limitation of it.

You cannot hide poverty of thought with polysyllables.

The best in this world never find their rest in this world.

It is not necessary to be irreverent in order to be reasonable.

Some men are praying God for a big harvest, but they don't think it worth while to enlarge the barn.

It is no use calling a man "brother" at the church door if you are not going to look on him as a brother at your own door.—Ram's Horn.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

WHAT IS DEATH?

What is death, and what is dying? What is this soaring far away? Is the happy soul now flying? From its prison house of clay? Yes, 'tis soul from body parting, Leaving earth with all its strife; On the wings of light 'tis starting, For the bright, immortal life.

As the egg contains the birdling, That in time doth break the shell, To cleave the air on strong-plumed wing, In ambient space to dwell, So the soul tends mortal holdings, Mounts with joy through saprophyte air, And exults in new unfoldings, In its heritage most fair.

Death admits us to expansions: 'Tis the key that opens the door, Of the house of many mansions, On yon glory-lighted shore. It is God's grand invitation, To the marriage-feast above, Where the church, in preparation, Waits in white her crown of love.—A. Van Derwerken, in N. Y. Observer.

FROM EARTH TO HEAVEN.

Hope of Immortality Common to All Ages—Life After Death the Gospel's Promise.

Heaven belongs to the unseen world. A narrow horizon limits our view, because we live in the material, the natural world to which we are adapted, and in which we continually touch the boundaries of knowledge and to which our fellowship is restricted. But though unseen by mortal eyes, says the United Presbyterian, heaven is not far removed from us. Indeed the natural and the spiritual overlap each other so that we are not always able to define the boundary between the two. They are like consecutive moments with no gap between, the one flowing into the other. The revelation given us of continuity of life and consciousness. The mortal returns at death to its kindred dust, but the soul, the immortal, enters into the full spiritual life. "The souls of believers are at their death made perfect in holiness, and do immediately pass into glory."

Life and immortality are brought to light in the Gospel; Christ came to give life and He gives it more abundantly; He does not restrict, but enlarges life; He does not restrict, but takes away the limitations, so that in leaving the present conditions, by virtue of our union with Him, we enter into His glory. Christian faith no longer holds of the idea of life, of consciousness, intelligence, fellowship and activity, that hope has always thus penetrated within the veil and rejoiced in the confidence that what we call death is the immediate transition into the fullness of life. Darkness sometimes overshadows the mind, and the beyond becomes a gloomy uncertainty, but faith recoils and grasps the hope that has sustained the saints of all ages.

Of the several patriarchs it is written: "He was gathered to his people." They parted from their families, not to go out into an unknown land, or into unconsciousness, but into the fellowship of their people in the abodes of righteousness and to the companionship of the spirits of the holy. So Moses and Aaron were gathered to their people. In his great sorrow, Jacob said: "I will go down to Sheol to my son mourning." His comfort now was that in death he would go again to the companionship of the son whom he believed to have been rent to pieces. So David was comforted. This hope of life and fellowship runs like a thread of gold through all recorded Christian experience. It so enters into the hope of life that it needs not to be spoken, but is breathed in all that is said and done. In the New Testament the hope becomes a bright vision. Moses and Elijah came from their glory to talk with Jesus and prepare Him for His approaching death. Jesus speaks of the friends who are waiting to welcome to their everlasting possessions those who had ministered to them on earth. In the hour when darkness was gathering about His disciples He gave them the assurance that He would return for them to receive them into the place prepared for them in the mansions of His Father's house. To the penitent one on the cross beside him He gave the assurance that, not at some distant time, but "To-day shalt thou be with Me in paradise." Paul rejoiced in this hope, and said that "to depart and be with Christ is far better." The wonderful visions of John reveal the redeemed as in the fullness of life ever praising Him who redeemed them by His precious blood.

Why snuttily words? This hope of passing into the blessedness of holy fellowship, into the conscious joy of the fullness of life in the presence of God and in the pleasures at His right hand for evermore, is common to all ages. It is our comfort when our friends die in the Lord. As we weep we think of them as joining with the spirits of just men made perfect in praising the Lord who has redeemed us unto Himself, and waits the appointed time when He will open the door and receive us into His glory.

To-Morrow's Troubles.
Imaginary troubles are so much worse than real ones! We should save ourselves a great deal of needless suffering if we would live more in the present and less in the future. Said an old man: "I've had an awful lot of trouble in this world, and half of it never happened." It is amazing how much of our expected trouble vanishes when the time comes for looking it squarely in the face. The sternest charges on borrowed trouble are high, too.—S. S. Times.

INESCAPABLE TEMPTATIONS.

"Are a Flee Which Runs Off the Rust of Self-Confidence." Truly Said Fenslow.

Every beginner in the Christian life is sure to be surprised and possibly distressed by the multitude of evil thoughts by which he is from time to time assailed, says Wellspring. So numerous and so vigorous are these demons that the poor, bewildered follower of Jesus is apt to think that his religious professions are only a sham and that his hope in Christ's forgiveness is a fond and dangerous delusion. It is of very great importance, therefore, that every Christian should hold at the very start that one does not on giving himself to Christ place himself beyond the darts of the evil one. The New Testament makes it clear that every Christian must watch and pray, and this, too, without ceasing, and that nothing less than the full armor of God is sufficient to meet the varied assaults of the hosts of evil.

The men who were the closest to the Lord are the men who are always reminding us that if we think we stand we must take heed lest we fall. In saying this, they speak out of their own experience, knowing how many are the pitfalls which Satan prepares for those who desire to live godly in the world. But no matter how sorely Satan tries us, we are not condemned unless we fall. We cannot escape temptation. We cannot prevent evil thoughts darting through the mind. Martin Luther expressed a comforting truth graphically when he said: "I cannot prevent a bird flying over my head, but I can keep it from building its nest in my hair." As with birds so with thoughts. We cannot keep out entirely the evil thoughts and feelings, which seem to well up in the heart from some internal source, but we can absolutely forbid them making their nests in the chambers of the soul. We can say: "Get thee behind me, Satan," every time he appears, and as often as we are hard pressed, we can find, if we look for it, a way of escape. Temptation, then, is not a sin, but a part of life on earth. It has its uses, one of which is pointed out in this wise sentence of Fenslow: "Temptations are a file which rubs off the rust of self-confidence." The hymn put the matter right when it says:

"Yield not to temptation,
For yielding is sin;
Faint victory will help you
Some other day win."

FOUNDATION AND HOUSE.

Each Must Be Carefully Considered in the Building of Permanent Christian Character.

When the Lord speaks in the Sermon on the Mount about a good foundation, He does not ignore the building itself. All the way along through the great discourse He has been speaking of the building and telling how it is to be constructed and what kind of material it is to be made of. Then, at the last, as though some one might have failed to understand the whole truth, He speaks particularly of the foundation, warning men that if their house is not built upon the rock, it will go down, however beautiful or splendid the building itself. The truth is that we need to look to the foundation and the house to the first that it will stand to the second that it is worthy of the foundation. In the city of Florence are two statues commemorating the two architects of the cathedral there. Arnolfo who began the work, is made to look down as though he were examining the foundations of the building, while Brunelleschi, holding a plan of the cupola on his knee, is looking up at the completed edifice. Every man should look both up and down—down at the foundation to see if it is on the rock, Christ Jesus, and up to the growing character, that he is not only hearing, but doing the commands of Christ.—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

RELIGIOUS TRUTHS.

Unguarded ways are generally unholiness. Heedless is another name for graceless.—C. H. Spurgeon.

The best preparation for trials is a life of faith and a constant course of self-denial.—Richard Baxter.

The greatest sorrow in life for beings like ourselves would be to have no sorrow.—William L. Watkinson.

A man's business is just to do his duty; God takes upon Himself the feeding and the clothing.—George MacDonald.

Genuine greatness is marked by simplicity, nonostentatiousness, self-forgetfulness, a hearty interest in others, a feeling of brotherhood with the human family.—Channing.

I was tempted to cheat my neighbor. I thought to gain a dollar by hiding the truth; by giving bad measure or poor quality. What I really meant was to aim a deadly blow at the security and order of the universe.—I. O. R.

Every day should be sacred. There should be no break between Sabbaths. The cable of divine motive should stretch through seven days, touching with its sanctifying power every hour of every day.—Bishop Vincent.

Never trifle with one sin. It is like a little cloud which, as a poet has said, may hold a hurricane in its grasp. The next sin you commit may have a mighty effect in the blighting of your life. You do not know the streams that may flow from that fountain; for sin is a fountain—not a mere act, but a fountain of evil.—Andrew A. Bonar.

Why, it is asked, are there so many snares? That we may not by low, but may seek the things which are above. For just as birds, so long as they cleave the upper air, are not easily caught, so thou also, as long as thou lookest at things above, wilt not easily be captured, whether by a snare or by any other device of evil.—Chrysostom.

STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate Passes the Bill Extending Registration Laws.

Frankfort, Feb. 2.—It is likely the death knell of Herea college as a mixed school for white and Negro pupils was sounded Monday afternoon when the house committee on education reported unanimously in favor of the Carl Day bill, which prohibits the operation of such schools in this state. On the call of committees the Adams bill, regulating the employment of children in mills, mines and factories, was reported favorably. The senate bill to revive the state geological topographical survey was favorably reported. The Hargrove bill, providing that where there is, in any county, a town larger than the county seat and 15 miles from the county seat, court shall be held in both towns, was taken up, and Mr. Hargrove explained that the measure affected Fulton county only, where Hickman, the county seat, was more than 15 miles from Fulton, a larger town. After some discussion the bill was adopted by a vote of 50 to 23. The senate Monday passed a bill at the attorney general's office, giving him two competent assistants and a stenographer.

Frankfort, Feb. 3.—Senate.—The resolution to reimburse Senator Edwards and John Feland for expenses of their contest, decided last session, was passed unanimously by the senate Tuesday. The capitol appropriation bill was read as enrolled and signed by President Thorne. The Catron resolution, providing pay for committees for pauper idiots for the time elapsing because of the failure of committee to have the ward examined, was unanimously passed. The five bills amending the present game laws and creating the state fish and game warden system came up as a special order. Senator Richardson fought the bills, because, he said, if the bill passed the rabbits would run the orchards in his district, and he could never be re-elected to the senate.

House.—When Representative Hefflin, in the house, indicated the hour for the special order, House Bill No. 61, by himself, placing an educational qualification on Negro voters, Mr. Klair, of Lexington, moved to indefinitely postpone action on the bill, and the motion prevailed. By a vote of 61 to 30 the A. J. Thompson bill regarding the charges that may be made by stock yards was defeated. Mr. Hefflin's bill No. 65, defining due diligence in the collection of drafts, checks, etc., to be the usual commercial way, was passed. The house passed the Weatherill bill, which declares that a town of the sixth class, lying on a county boundary line, shall for town election purposes be deemed to be in that county in which the larger part of the town lies.

Frankfort, Feb. 5.—Senate.—The senate Thursday passed the house bill drawn by Representative Bradley extending to fifth and sixth class towns the law requiring registration of voters and also requiring a registration certificate to be issued to every registered voter. The bill will now go to the governor for his approval. The state game and fish warden bill was passed, but with an amendment that the friends of the bill think will, in a measure, cripple its usefulness in protecting game and fish. The joint committee on charitable institutions decided Thursday night to report favorably the bill appropriating \$75,000 for additional buildings at the Hopkinsville asylum.

House.—Mr. Johnson's bill to regulate the packing and selling of flour and meal, fixing weights for the fractional parts of a barrel of flour and of a bushel of meal, and providing for printing on each package the number of pounds contained therein, was defeated by 41 to 33, but a motion to reconsider was entered. The committee on redistricting secured unanimous consent to report a bill with a substitute. The substitute is the bill of County Judge Jim Haggins, of Breathitt, creating the 21st judicial district, composed of the counties of Breathitt, Knott, Magoffin and Wolfe.

Convict Assaulted.

Eddyville, Ky., Feb. 5.—While the convicts were marching from the dining hall Robert Parker struck Charley Pool on the head with a stool, fracturing his skull. The injured convict was carried to the hospital, where pieces of the skull bone were lifted from the brain. Pool is thought by the prison physician to be fatally injured.

Applied For a Receiver.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5.—Application was made in the federal court for the appointment of a receiver for the Federal Asphalt Co., incorporated in Maine, which has extensive holdings in Grayson county. The proceedings are similar to those filed recently in West Virginia.

He Pleads Insanity.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5.—The defense in the case of George B. Warner, who killed Pulaski Leeds, superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, made the plea of insanity, on the ground that Warner's brain had been affected by a shock of electricity.

Relict of Lincoln's Adviser.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Sallie R. Alexander, aged 81, widow of Col. Ludwell Alexander, an adviser of President Lincoln, died Thursday. Senator George Alexander, Gerard Alexander and James N. Fetter are the surviving children.

No Kentucky Chautauque This Year. Lexington, Ky., Feb. 2.—The Kentucky Chautauque, which had been an annual feature of social and religious life in Lexington for the past 15 years, will not give a meeting this year, owing to Woodland park being transferred to the city.

SHOT HERSELF TO JOIN LOVER.

Nora Veal, the Affiance of Ellis Kinkead, Who Took Poison, Suicides.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 4.—Desiring to join her lover in the other world, Miss Nora Veal Wednesday morning sent two bullets into her breast and is thought to be dying. She is the daughter of J. H. Veal, a prominent miller, and was the affianced bride of Ellis Kinkead, who last Monday ended his life with a dose of strychnine. She is a decidedly beautiful girl and recently moved to this city from Jessamine county. Monday night she accompanied a young man to the opera house, she said with no thought of offending Kinkead. The latter took the matter to heart and killed himself. She was nearly crazed by the news of his death and, as the hour approached for his funeral Wednesday, decided to join him in death. Should she die it is possible that the beautiful dress prepared for her wedding will be her burial robe. They were to have been married in a few days.

One Killed and Two Hurt.

Columbia, Ky., Feb. 5.—The boiler of Julius Callahan's saw and gristmill, in the northeast part of the county, exploded with terrific force, killing Della Haron, 28, married. A 12-year-old boy was blown across a hollow, and is not expected to live. Callahan was thrown some distance into a pond of water, and was severely injured.

Aged Citizen Dead.

Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 5.—Finis G. Cox, thought to be the oldest citizen of Warren county, died at his home, near Galloway's Mill, as the result of paralysis. He was stricken only a few days ago. He was one of the largest landowners in this section, and had amassed quite a fortune.

Coal Stealing Justifiable.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 4.—Judge J. J. Riley, in police court, from the bench, declared that the poor people of Lexington who resorted to stealing fuel in many cases were justified. He said there existed here a coal combine which had put the price beyond the reach of poorer classes.

Whitney Well Known in Lexington. Lexington, Ky., Feb. 3.—The death of W. C. Whitney was received with genuine regret here, where he was popular and well known. He leased the famous stud which now quarters \$300,000 worth of his horses, including some of the most noted stallions and brood mares in the country.

Candidate For United States Senator. Elizabethtown, Ky., Feb. 4.—Congressman David H. Smith, of the Fourth district, has just made the formal announcement of his candidacy for the town of Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, and is already active in his campaign.

Large Land Owner Dead.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Feb. 4.—Robert Y. Pendleton, a prominent farmer and leading citizen of the Pendleton neighborhood, died of pneumonia. He was 76 years old and one of the largest land owners in Christian county.

Seriously Burned By An Explosion. Pineville, Ky., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Hoskins, of Washote, was seriously burned by the explosion of a glass fruit can of boiling liquid, over which she was bending. Her face was badly scalded and her right arm blistered from wrist to elbow.

Branch Railway Line.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 3.—New York and Cincinnati capitalists will finance the building of 12 miles of railroad from Mt. Sterling to Indian Fields, Clark county, to connect with the Lexington & Eastern railroad.

Another Capitol Bill Promised.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—Within the next week a new capitol bill will probably be introduced, its object being to repeal that section of the new law which requires the erection of the capitol on the present site, as provided by the Guffy amendment.

New Kentucky Corporations.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—During the month of January 71 new companies, with an aggregate capital stock of \$1,499,600 were incorporated in the secretary of state's office, and paid the state \$1,499 organizations tax.

World's Fair Commission Organizes.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5.—The Kentucky World's fair commission met Thursday afternoon and formally organized, electing the following officers: A. Y. Ford, Louisville, president; Charles C. Spaulding, Lebanon, vice president.

A Verdict For \$24,690.15.

Beattyville, Ky., Feb. 5.—A bitterly fought suit in New York resulted in a verdict of \$24,690.15 in favor of H. Hermann Sawmill Co. against James Swann and Floyd Day for poplar logs delivered in this place.

After Wildcat Insurance Companies. Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 5.—State Insurance Commissioner Henry R. Proffitt is preparing to go after the representatives in Kentucky of wildcat insurance companies, which have already been invading this field.

A Candidate For Delegate.

Russellville, Ky., Feb. 2.—Postmaster Isaac G. Mason, of Adairville, Logan county, has announced as a candidate for delegate to the national republican convention from the Third congressional district.

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Regular Session.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Senate.—In the senate Monday Mr. Dietrich (Neb.) made a request for an investigation into charges on which he was tried recently by a federal court in his own state and the senate granted the request, the president pro tem. appointing a committee consisting of Messrs. Hoar, Platt (Ct.), Spooner, Cockrell and Pettus to make the inquiry. The remainder of the day was devoted to an argument by Mr. Morgan in support of the resolution introduced by Mr. Stone directing the senate committee on foreign relations to make an investigation into the Panama revolution. Mr. Morgan again criticized the conduct of M. Bunan-Varille in connection with the revolt.

House.—The proceedings in the house were enlivened by a spirited discussion of the Panama question. Mr. Thayer (dem., Mass.) declared the course of this government in Panama to have been contrary to the provisions of the treaty with New Granada. Mr. Grosvenor (rep., O.) made a vigorous defense of the administration. While a bill proposing relief to an individual from the operations of the act restricting ownership of lands in the territories and the District of Columbia to American citizens was under consideration, Mr. Hepburn asked the minority if they had changed front on this question and why they were now willing to support exemptions from the operations of that act in view of the attitude they assumed at the time of its enactment. Mr. Bartlett (Ga.) asked Mr. Hepburn if the legislation in question was not passed when they had the Cleveland brand of democracy rather than the Bryan brand, as Mr. Hepburn had suggested, whereupon Mr. Hepburn advised the democrats to return to the Cleveland brand.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senate.—Mr. Clarke, the new democratic senator from Arkansas, made his first speech in the senate Tuesday. He spoke for two hours and announced his endorsement of every position taken by the president in connection with the Panama revolt and in the negotiation of the treaty with the new state. He even said that in view of the provocation given by Colombia the president might have been expected to go farther than he did in advancing the cause of Panama. He declared that there were more republicans among democrats than among republicans and said that the democratic votes necessary to ratify the treaty were assured. Mr. Fairbanks also spoke in support of the treaty, contending for the irregularity of all the proceedings of the administration on the isthmus of Panama. The proceedings of the day were opened with prayer by Rabbi Philipson, of Cincinnati.

Resolution.—By unanimously agreeing to a resolution amending the rules of the house the resident commissioner to congress from Porto Rico was given additional authority equal in all essential respects to that of a delegate from a territory, the action not requiring the concurrence of the senate. A bill which provided for a "delegate from Porto Rico" passed the house during the last congress, but was amended by the senate to such an extent that it failed. A bill duplicating the action of the house at the last session is now pending but meanwhile Porto Rico will receive under the action taken Tuesday practically all of the benefits extended in the measure. Several hours were spent by the house in passing five private claims bills and the beginning of consideration of the omnibus claims bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Senate.—After almost allowing the amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill providing for a loan of \$4,600,000 to the St. Louis exposition to get through without any discussion whatever the senate Wednesday changed its tactics just as the vote was about to be taken and began a debate on the loan provision, which continued for about four hours, and was still in progress when the senate adjourned for the day.

House.—Indiana and Kentucky looked on in the house Wednesday. The debate, which involved nearly every member of both state delegations, was fast and furious from start to finish. Kentucky demanded of Indiana the return of W. S. Taylor that he might be tried for the assassination of William Goebel. The attack was made by Mr. James (Ky.) and the defense was led by Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.). Partisan feeling rose to an extreme and the diplomatic legislation bill was under consideration at the time. Mr. James fired both sides of the house to interest and feeling by declaring at the outset that "the rough rider president" was ridiculous in his message to congress favoring international extradition treaties when one state could not get from another fugitives from justice.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senate.—The senate chamber again Thursday was the arena of an interesting political debate with the provision in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for a loan of \$4,600,000 for the St. Louis exposition the basis for the discussion. The exposition amendment had not been disposed of when the senate adjourned.

House.—The animation of Wednesday was completely lacking in the proceedings of the house Thursday. The principal feature of the day was the rivalry between republican leaders for the honor of moving an adjournment. The diplomatic bill carrying \$1,893,000 was passed without amendment. Everything but the bill was discussed during its consideration. Mr. Morrell (Pa.) led with an argument for some system of building up the American merchant marine. A democratic political speech by Mr. Hamman (Mo.) followed.

Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The agricultural appropriation bill, reported to the house Thursday, carries a total of \$5,711,240, an increase of \$233,000 over the current law. Only two salaries are raised by the bill and these only temporarily.

Are Opposed to the Bill.

Washington, Feb. 5.—A large delegation of manufacturers Thursday opposed the bill requiring inspection and licenses as engineers or operators of gasoline launches before the house committee on merchant marine.



THE LITTLE HEART.

A little heart hid a thought of spite
Deep in its innocent white away;
And it whispered when it knelt to pray:
"Nobody knows, for it's hid from sight."
But the little heart was wide awake,
And the silence spoke to it and said:
"O dear little heart, the thought is red.
Like a danger sign for safety's sake."
The little heart heard, but heeded not;
And it nursed the thought, and kept it warm.
Safe from the tempest of inward storm—
And thought: "In the morn 'twill be forgot."
But the blue sky wept; the sun was sad;
And the roses hung their dainty heads,
Drooping near on the violet beds;
And the little heart was far from glad.
So the ugly thought was thrown away,
And a lovely one came in its place;
Then smiles arose in each flower face—
The sun came out, and the heart was gay.
—Ella Wallace Miller, in Youth's Companion.

CARLO, THE DOG HERO.

Broke Away from Tramp Who Had Stolen Him and Saved His Master from Drowning.

Carlo was Frank McMillan's dog, and a fine specimen of the canine he was. Mr. McMillan had brought him from Scotland. He was a Scotch collie, and was only a few months old when he landed in America. Carlo was a favorite with the whole family, especially with the two boys, William and George, who had not yet reached their teens. They delighted to speak of Carlo as "a gift from Uncle George, of old Scotland."

The pup was strong and healthy, and soon developed into a large, muscular dog. His intelligence seemed to be above that of the average. No pains were spared to teach him, and as a result his training almost equaled that of a performing dog. Mr. McMillan lived near a river, and the boys' greatest delight was to throw sticks and other small objects that would float into the water, and have the dog swim in and bring them to the shore.

When Carlo was about two years old these boys went to visit their Uncle Barry, who lived about 30 miles distant. When on the point of starting they each extended a hand to Carlo, and he in return extended his paw to "shake" as intelligently as a human being would have done. The boys charged their parents to "keep him company" while they were gone.

Now it was midsummer, and as Mr. Raymond had a son between the ages of William and George, they spent a great deal of their time in outdoor sports. The river was only a few hundred yards away from the house, and the boys had a boat in which they took a row each day. One day, while they were out rowing, George's hat dropped into the water, and in trying to reach it he lost his balance and was precipitated into the stream. He could not swim, and the other boys set up a great cry for help, but were so excited that they could do nothing themselves. George soon disappeared beneath the water, but as the stream was of no great depth at that point he almost instantly reappeared at the surface. Then the two boys in the boat saw something resembling a dog seize their drowning companion by the collar of the coat, so as to keep his head above the water, and make for the shore, which he soon gained, never relaxing his hold on the boy till he had him safely on terra firma. Then he bounded a few feet away and vigorously shook himself. It was Carlo!



CARLO, WHO SAVED HIS MASTER.

George was badly scared and somewhat the worse for being strangled, but he soon recovered. The other boys joyfully rowed to the shore. In their haste to see Carlo, William and George almost forgot their adventure. Carlo was a hero, but they could not unravel the mystery surrounding his appearance upon the scene. He had a leather strap around his neck, as if he had been led by it. They went to the house and related their adventure. Mr. Raymond told them that he had seen a tramp passing by an hour or two before, leading the dog, and going in the direction of the river. Then they believed that he had been stolen, and this belief was confirmed next day, when they had a letter from their father, saying that Carlo was missing, and that a tramp had been seen a few miles away with a dog answering his description. What if the tramp had not stolen Carlo!—F. M. Beverly, in Orange Judd Farmer.

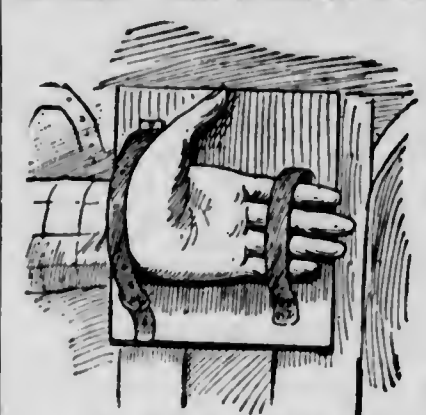
Where Brides Are Bought.

A wedding engagement in Turkestan begins with the payment of a substantial consideration to the girl's parents. If the girl jilts her lover, the engagement gift has to be returned, unless the parents have another daughter to give as a substitute.

BRANDING THE THUMB.

How Malefactors Were Branded in England for Committing Minor Offenses.

Those "good old days." How simple and direct were their methods in all things relating to the preservation of the social system, especially that part relating to the punitive, some hundred years or more ago! If you don't believe it, look at the picture of the holdfast with a hand in position that secured a malefactor condemned to have the forever disgracing "M" brand on his thumb, and near it hangs the terrible branding instrument. These articles are to be seen to this day hanging in the dock of the crown court at Lancaster castle, in England. The prisoner's left hand was thrust into the holdfast and there locked, while the jaller seized the red-hot iron and pressed it with thumb and main on the malefactor's thumb, thus marking him for life, and preventing honest men from giving him employment on his release.



HAND IN HOLDFAST.

Prisoners appearing in this court were invariably compelled to hold up their left hands, in order that the jury might see whether there was a previous conviction against them. It is 100 years ago since this barbarous punishment with the branding iron was meted out in Lancaster castle.—N. Y. Herald.

A CITY OF PIGEONS.

Constantinople Is the Home of Innumerable Flocks of Gray White Birds of This Species.

Constantinople is sometimes called the City of Dogs, but it might be called as well the City of Pigeons, for the pretty gray white birds are there in innumerable flocks.

They are protected and fed by the Turks, who hold them and the spider in great veneration. The reason they give is this: When Mohammed, the great prophet, was fleeing to Mecca he found one day that his enemies were in close pursuit, so he hid in a cavern on the road to Medina. After he got in a pair of doves immediately built their nests and laid two eggs at the mouth of the cave and a spider spun his web across it. When the pursuers came along they stopped, but seeing the nest, with the eggs and the spider's web, they said: "No human being has been here," and on they went. This accounts for the Turks' veneration for the dove and tenderness for the spider, which they never kill.

These doves have a great kindness for the mosques, where they form great garlands of black and white along the cornices and about the platforms of the minarets. One reason for this may be that in the courtyards of the mosques there are always fountains and trees, while the imams, or priests, keep a bag of corn or millet seed on hand to feed them. Many of the sultans, as well as private individuals, have left money in their wills for the maintenance of these holy birds. One mosque in particular, built by Sultan Bayezid II., is generally called "Pigeon Mosque," or account of the specially large number of birds that make their homes there. The tradition about this is that when the mosque was building a poor widow wished to help. She had no money, but she had a pair of pigeons, so she gave these, the best she had. The sultan was so pleased with the gift that he decreed that no one should disturb the birds and their descendants, and so they have increased and multiplied beyond calculation. These pigeons know a stranger, and as soon as they see one enter the courtyard down they come, a feathered whirlwind, with a sound like the roar of a cataract, ready for the corn which they have learned to expect. A Turkish imam stands under the archway with a basket of corn, which he sells to the visitor for a few cents, just as the children here buy peanuts to feed the animals at the circus or zoo.

At the mosque of Eyoub, which the Turks consider too sacred for Christians to enter, there is in the courtyard the fountain called Pigeon fountain. Close to the fountain is a beautiful plane tree, which is something like our buttonball, and when it is a hot day the pigeons leave the roofs and minarets and settle under the thick leaves of the tree until it looks as though there were more pigeons than leaves. An old, gray woman is employed to feed these birds.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Monkeys Caught by Strategem.

Ring-tail monkeys, one of the most valuable and expensive of the smaller animals, are caught in an interesting way. A coconut is split in two and a banana with a piece of wood running through it placed lengthwise through the nut, the two halves of which are drawn together by wires. Then a hole is cut large enough for the monkey's paw to enter. The monkey seizes the tempting nut from his tree. He hops down, looks it over, sees the hole and smells the banana inside. He is fond of bananas. Putting his paw in, he grasps it, but the wood prevents it from coming out. Then the catchers appear and the monkey runs for a tree. But he cannot climb because of the coconut on his paw, and he will not let go of that, so he is captured, pawing wildly at the tree trunk.

A CURE FOR ECZEMA.

My baby had Eczema so bad that its head was a solid mass of scabs and its hair all came out. I tried many remedies but none seemed to do any permanent good until I used DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. The Eczema is cured, the scabs are gone and the little one's scalp is perfectly clean and healthy, and its hair is growing beautifully again. I cannot give too much praise to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.—Frank Farmer, Bluff City, Ky. In buying Witch Hazel Salve look out for counterfeits. DeWitt's is the original and the only one containing pure Witch Hazel. The name E. C. DeWitt & Co. is on every box. Sold by the East End Drug Co.

Farmer's National Bank

Richmond, Ky.

Capital and Surplus \$180,000

We solicit your patronage

JAMES BENNETT, Pres.
S. S. PARKES, Cashier

Cancer Cured!!

Mr. W. W. Prickett, Smithfield, Ill., writes, Sept., 10th, 1901: "I had been suffering several years with a cancer on my face, which gave me great annoyance and unbearable itching. I was using Ballard's Snow Liniment for a sore leg, and through an accident, I rubbed some of the liniment on the cancer, and as it gave me almost instant relief, I decided to continue to use the liniment on the cancer. In a short time the cancer came out, my face healed up and there is not the slightest scar left. I have implicit faith in the merits of this preparation, and it cannot be too highly recommended." 25c, 50c and \$1.00. For sale by the East End Drug Co.

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OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Escaped an Awful Fate.

Mr. H. Haggins, of Melbourne, Fla., writes, "My doctor told me I had Consumption and nothing could be done for me. I was given up to die. The offer of a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, induced me to try it. Results were startling. I am now on the road to recovery and owe all to Dr. King's New Discovery. It surely saved my life." This great cure is guaranteed for all throat and lung diseases by the East End Co., Druggists. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

EARLY RISERS

THE FAMOUS LITTLE PILLS.

For quick relief from Biliousness, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Dizziness, and all troubles arising from an inactive or sluggish liver. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are unequalled. They act promptly and never gripe. They are so dainty that it is a pleasure to take them. One to two act as a mild laxative; two or four act as a pleasant and effective cathartic. They are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. They tonic the liver.

YOUR DEALER CAN SUPPLY YOU.
PREPARED BY
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HAVE YOU INDIGESTION?

If you have indigestion, Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will cure you. It has cured thousands. It is curing people every day—every hour. You owe it to yourself to give it a trial. You will continue to suffer until you do try it. There is no other combination of digestants that digest and rebuild at the same time. Kodol does both. Kodol cures, strengthens and rebuilds. Sold by the East End Drug Co.

THE TRUE STORY.
(Continued from Page 1.)

those who feared evil results from this one regulation. As decade after decade has gone by, however, even those most inclined to hostility have found no scandal or collision in connection with Berea's work, and have freely admitted that our instructors, devoted to lofty ideals, have excelled in character forming power, and that our students are distinguished for sobriety and earnestness. Within the radius of Berea's influence is to be found a standard of social purity which is not excelled in any other part of our commonwealth. Its educational methods have made this school favorably known throughout the nation. It is because of this good repute that the number of students, especially white students, has increased until last year 803 white and 174 colored students were enrolled. Funds have been accumulated until the Institution now has the largest college library in the State, buildings and grounds worth \$200,000, and an endowment fund of \$450,000. Besides the income from this endowment the College receives and expends above \$30,000 a year, which comes in personal gifts.

It is evident that this large and beneficent work ought not to be interrupted or hindered, and that any forcible change in its constitution would be like violating the faith of the Commonwealth which has allowed donors to give these funds for work upon the present basis.

Some have supposed and said that Berea College pursues this policy because it was laid down by the sturdy Kentuckians who were its founders, but that those now in charge would be willing to have a change which should remove the colored element, and free us from the finger of scorn sometimes turned toward the school. We wish by our individual signatures to refute this supposition and report. We who to-day have immediate charge of this work do not oppose, but favor a general separation of the races in the public schools of the State; we do not favor but absolutely oppose anything which could tend toward intermarriage of the races; we do not condemn other institutions for the course they may pursue. But on the other hand we consider it for the best interests of both races and the good of the State that in some institutions white and colored young people meet in the classroom. Such association as we know it here has been only for good, and we are unalterably opposed to any forcible change. Not only is every dollar of Berea's property inextricably dedicated to both races, but our own hearts are so dedicated. We trust you will believe that we are actuated in this matter by motives of conscience and patriotism.

We do not, of course, ask you personally to approve of the internal regulations of this or any other private institution. The internal management of an independent school rests with those who sustain and conduct it. We simply refer to our long established rights under our charter, and the well-known spirit of Kentucky in favor of toleration, free speech and individual liberty.

With sincere appreciation for the labors of this Committee in behalf of universal education, faithfully yours,

WM. GOODALL FROST, President,
EUPHROSIA K. CORWIN, Librarian,
LOUIS C. HUNSMAN, Director of Printing,
M. E. MARSH, Professor of Latin,
T. H. HORTON, Mechanist,
CHAS. D. LEWIS, Instructor in Normal Dept.,
L. V. DODGE, Professor of Political Science,
F. K. GRAVES, Prof. of English Literature,
T. J. OSBORN, Treasurer,
Etc., etc.

The speech of Major Burnam, showing Berea's rights, and the good it had done, was reported, as well as that of Mr. Mallou, and the impromptu words of a lady whose brother had been the former member from Madison, and who knew the mountain boys who "went to Berea with revolvers and came back with testaments."

Citizen's Remonstrance.
Citizens who felt that they and the College had been misrepresented had already started a paper of protest, and at the close of the sermon and inquiry meeting this paper was numerously signed. It was headed as follows:

"Fearing that erroneous and unjust impressions, to an extent unknown to us, have been made upon the Legislature by representations privately made and partly published, we the undersigned, long time residents of Berea and vicinity, wish to testify that we know the Faculty and trustees of Berea College to be honorable and upright people, eminently qualified for their work and devoted to it with the highest spirit of conscientiousness and patriotism.

"We testify that they have been devoted and watchful regarding the manners and morals of all the young people under their charge and emi-

nently successful, not only in guarding against any improprieties or misconduct, but also in instilling the principles of honor and religion.

"We earnestly remonstrate against any action which could hinder the great and growing work of the Institution."

Sensational Reports.

And now comes the event which fired the imagination of newspaper correspondents. In the quiet hours of the moonlight night some stealthy hand hung from a telephone pole an effigy of the citizen whose words before the Committee at Frankfort, as reported in the newspapers, had seemed most full of misrepresentation. It was a gazing-stock for an hour next morning, and then cut down and removed. This was the extent of the "outrage" so widely heralded—there was no crowd, no noise, no "excited throng of negroes in the public square," no "race war," no "tension between town and College." Probably only three or four people, quite possibly only one, was concerned in the affair.

Nevertheless in our amusement and indignation at the newspaper stories we must not forget that it was a real outrage—a barbarous way of expressing disapproval. And every one was made to feel that it was such by the remarks at College prayers next morning.

President Frost took time to call upon the abused man to express his sympathy, and his disapproval of the forms of censure heaped upon him, and to say that he was loath to believe he had realized the impression which would be made by his words before the Committee in Frankfort. Possibly he repented of this act of kindness when he found that a Berea correspondent had taken advantage of this call to write up an alleged interview in which the President was represented as saying many things which he had never even dreamed of.

The Outlook.

But the Press soon began to help as well as hinder. The Courier Journal, whose first report of the hearing was very fair, published President Frost's statement in good shape, the Cincinnati papers began to seek better correspondents, and the really great papers of the country sent words of editorial cheer.

A conference of such Trustees as were in reach was held in Cincinnati, at which two points were settled: First, the proposed bill will be opposed by all possible honorable means in the Legislature, where sundry sturdy Democrats are rising up against it, and later, should it become a law, in the courts. At present there seems good prospect of its being defeated in the Legislature.

And, second, we are not prepared to open any discussion as to what our course would be in the event of ultimate defeat, except that we assure all the young people looking to Berea—the colored, the northern students and the mountaineers and other Kentuckians—that we shall be true to their interests. Somehow, somewhere, Berea College would go on, crippled perhaps for the moment, but strong and resolute.

SKETCH OF BEREAS HISTORY.

The history of Berea College is a part of the story of the forward movement of the world. The nineteenth century was marked by four things: In religion a revival of spirituality and the missionary work which recognizes the brotherhood of man; in education a movement toward teaching what is practical, both ideal and manual, and for making education the right of every child; in science the spirit of inquiry which led to freedom of thought, and inventions which brought wealth; in politics the American ideas of human rights realized in a large extension of liberty. And Berea College was born of this forward movement.

The institution of slavery, which came to the South by inheritance and not by choice, prevented that section from sharing to the full in these movements. After the tendency to emancipation of Washington's time had declined, and slavery was supposed to be more profitable, the advocates of slavery became so intense that the anti-slavery Southerners, who were very numerous, grew silent or quietly removed to the free States.

Kentucky, however, was more liberal, and a large number of her leading citizens retaining their anti-slavery sentiments remained in the State. This was especially true in Madison and adjoining counties, and men like Cassius M. Clay proposed to maintain free speech in their native commonwealth. In his fight for liberty Clay took note of the fact that the mountain

people owned land but did not own slaves, and he undertook to establish a rallying point among them. It was at his invitation that John G. Fee came to the mountain end of Madison county and established an anti-slavery church and an antislavery settlement in 1853.

Fee was a native of Bracken county, and the inheritor of slaves. But he had come in contact with the four great elements of nineteenth century progress at Lane Seminary, where Dr. Lyman Beecher was then President, and had consecrated his life to the work of "preaching the Gospel of impartial love" in his native State. He was soon supported by many stalwart Kentuckians, men like John Hanson, who when his mill was wrecked and himself hunted from place to place declared that when he thought upon his persecuting neighbors it only made him "weep and love them more."

Prof. J. A. R. Rogers was the first Principal of the school, and he made it so attractive that many prosperous people sent their children; 96 pupils were enrolled the first term. The constitution of the school, drawn in these early days, though not made of record till '86, says:

"In order to promote the cause of Christ, we, John G. Fee, J. A. R. Rogers, John Hanson, etc.,

The object of this college shall be to furnish the facilities for a thorough education to all persons of good moral character, and at the least possible expense to the same.

To promote this all the facilities and inducements for mental labor which can reasonably be supplied shall be offered to its students.

In the election of future members of the Board of trustees, etc., no sectarian test shall be applied. This college shall be under an influence strictly Christian, and as such opposed to sectarianism, slaveryholding, caste, and every other wrong institution and practice.

The school made friends in spite of all opposition. The people of the region came to think that vengeance pursued Brother Fee's enemies, for in many cases the men who dragged him from the pulpit, or burned the house in which he preached, speedily came to violent deaths; they fell from their horses, or shot one another.

But in 1859 the South was so excited by the John Brown raid that a company of more than sixty men came to Berea and warned twelve leading families to leave the State. Gov. Magoffin said he could not protect them, and they went into exile. The teaching remained, however, and during the war this region furnished stalwart recruits for the Union army. Returning the Berea workers were a second time driven out by the battle of Richmond in 1862.

In 1865 God had wrought for the Bereans and slavery was abolished. They came back to their homes, which they never for a moment thought of selling, and repaired the school. And now for the first time they were able to carry out the principles of the constitution and admit "all persons of good moral character." It made a flutter when three colored children came in, and many white students withdrew.

We quote from Dr. Rogers: "The Principal showed that it was the work of nobility to treat those having less culture with kindness, expanding the old adage, 'Noblesse oblige,' and showing that the more privileges a person has, the greater is his obligation to extend them to others. Especially was it shown that if one would have a Christian spirit he must be gentle and loving, and never by word or act show scorn or contempt for those seeking to become wiser and better. They were reminded that in the best colleges in the United States colored students were received, and that it was a duty and privilege, even at the cost of some self-denial, in all suitable ways to encourage and help the lowly."

This reception of colored students was certainly undertaken conscientiously, and it was followed by every token of Divine favor. The school grew and flourished as though by a succession of miracles. It moved from the school-house to its present oak-crowned campus. The catalog for 1867 shows 150 white and 151 colored students. At the coming of President E. H. Fairchild in 1869 the Institution had erected Howard Hall by help of the Freedman's Bureau, and was worth about \$40,000.

Pres. Fairchild gave great attention to the mountains, sending Prof. Dodge and others to conduct institutes in remote counties. But he was also engrossed in the problems of reconstruction. His services to the State in helping through this transition and adjusting the colored people to their new conditions were of the highest value. He was a courteous and affable gentleman, welcomed at the best homes in the State, and more than once called to preside at the meetings of the Association of Kentucky Colleges. During his long administration the colored students were in a majority with the exception

of a single year. He secured the erection of the chief buildings of the College, and left the Institution with an endowment of \$100,000 and an educational plant of buildings, grounds, apparatus, etc., worth as much more.

Pres. Frost, 1892, found large debts accumulated during the old age of Pres. Fairchild, and the period following his death, and faced the financial panic of 1893. But the same providential care attended the Institution. One or two timely bequests tided over the first year, and he was soon able to strengthen the Board of Trustees, the teaching force, and the attendance of students.

Pres. Frost has introduced no new policies, but by great energy and devotion he has carried the plans and purposes of the founders to large realization. The religious life of the college has been marked, and the work of all Christian bodies has been greatly assisted by the young people who have gone out from Berea. Industrial education has been introduced and made popular and practical. The public schools of all Eastern Kentucky have felt the encouraging influence of this center. Thrift, enterprise, temperance, obedience to law, neighborly kindness, honesty, religion—these have been the things taught most effectively at Berea. And they have been taught largely to people otherwise unprivileged and unreach- ed. And the fame of Berea's good work has gone out so that thousands of friends in all parts of the country are watching its progress.

There has been a natural falling off in the colored element since the establishment of the colored Normal Schools at Frankfort and Lexington, but no falling off in the quality of the colored students or the work the college does for them. The colored race has encouragement for progress because of Berea's recognition of the value and dignity of character and manhood.

The bugbear of the mingling of the races troubles some good people at a distance but gives few anxieties under the conditions at Berea. A proper consciousness of race is maintained while caste prejudice is diminished—one is made more ready to recognize and rejoice in character and ability regardless of race. Each race has its own distinct social life.

The acquaintance between white and colored young men is like that between the best white and colored citizens in a Christian village—there is mutual respect and confidence, and readiness to cooperate for the public good. In all this long history there has not been a single serious scandal or collision. The very sane and reasonable position of Berea is shown by the "Remonstrance" of its teachers published elsewhere.

President Frost and his fellow teachers have many personal friends throughout the State. He is a member of the State Y. M. C. A. Committee. Prof. Dinsmore is a noted conductor of teachers' institutes. Prof. Mason is an authority in Forestry, and many others are men of distinction. And many eminent people like Cable, Mabie, Julian Ralph and Jane Addams have come to Kentucky for the purpose of visiting Berea.

The Institution now includes the Collegiate and Academic department, which numbers among its students representatives of families outside the mountains, and students from a dozen Northern States; the Normal department; and numerous Industrial courses.

This is a history of conscientious endeavor and providential care. The Berea workers have sought no worldly advantage, but by God's help they have benefited thousands of humble homes and made the college a very fountain of blessing.

A Tight Chest,

Caused from heavy colds, often leads to Pneumonia. Paracamp will relieve this condition instantly. When applied it stimulates the circulation and draws out all inflammation. You don't take it; rub it on. Don't delay. Get a bottle and use it to-day.

Don't think you can eat too much spinach, lettuce, water cress, dandelion and carrots. They are splendid complexion beautifiers.

Don't stuff a cold test you be obliged to starve a fever.

Don't eat merely to save food. Over-eating will give you a red nose and a sallow complexion.

Stop Snoring.

Open up the nose and head by using Paracamp. A positive cure for catarrh of the head and nose. Discharge from the ears can be cured quickly by using this wonderful medicine.

NOW RUNNING



By
EMERSON HOUGH

NOT ONE OF OUR READERS CAN AFFORD TO LOSE A LINE OF THIS REMARKABLE

HISTORICAL NOVEL

IN WHICH THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY PLAYS SO IMPORTANT A PART

The Publisher's price of this story in book form is \$1.25.

New subscribers will receive back members of THE CITIZEN containing opening chapters. Subscribe now. See our special offers pages 3 and 8.

WANTED

PURCHASER for an extra good saddle, new, for two-thirds the cost price. Inquire of Treasurer Osborne. LOOM AND FLAX WHEEL.—Mrs. H. W. Graham, Berea College, Berea, Ky., would like to communicate with anyone having a loom or good flax wheel for sale.

A GOOD WEAVER understanding the weaving of coverlets will be given work at the Weaving House on Jackson Street. H. W. Graham, Berea College Fireside Industries, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE

FIRST CLASS BUILDING BRICK constantly on hand. We also have hard burned brick and bats for chimneys at very low price. Berea College Brick yard.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply soon.

FOR RENT.

SEVEN ROOMS and Farm Lands. M. K. Pasco, Berea.

FOR SALE

FARM AND TIMBER LAND. 130 Acres.

40 acres cultivated. Good young fruit bearing peach orchard, containing about 100 trees.

40 acres in light timber, good for fire-wood, etc. Limestone spring water sufficient for two or three families all the year. Small cottage and barn.

50 acres commercial timber, estimated to produce about 60 cords of tan-bark and 4,000 railroad cross-ties, or 300,000 feet lumber.

All tracts joining so as to make one complete farm.

LOCATED on "Mt. Zion," 6 miles southeast of Panola Railroad Station, and 7 miles southwest of Irvine, Estill county, Ky.

For examination, call on P. C. Cox, on the farm. For price and deed call on, or address

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Box 204.

Berea, Ky.

DR. FENNER'S Kidney AND Backache Cure

Also Purifies the Blood.
Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a lifetime curing just such cases as yours. All consultations are FREE. "I have suffered for the past ten years with backache and kidney trouble, and tried many of the most prominent physicians in Boston and Omaha and all the patent medicines I heard of in the hope of obtaining relief. Finally seeing your ad. I procured a bottle of Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure and I wish to thank you for the benefit I received therefrom. Two bottles entirely cured me and I haven't a pain or ache of any kind. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering friends."

Most sincerely yours,
Miss ALICE McDONALD, 2954 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

Sold by Druggists, 50c. and \$1. Ask for Dr. Fenner's Almanac or Cook Book—Free.

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HARBER and HUGUELY,

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for prices on Oats, Clover, Timothy,

and other Field Seeds and

Grasses.—Phone 35.

Great Reduction Sale

Of Shoes, Hats, and Men's Furnishings for the next 20 days for cash. This sale includes the famous W. L. Douglas shoes

Men's \$5.00 Shoes	\$3.95	Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, except	
" 4.00 Boots	3.15	Queen Quality	2.45
" 3.50 Shoes	2.95	" 2.50 Shoes	2.15
" 3.00 Shoes	2.45	" 1.50 Shoes	1.20
" 1.75 Shoes	1.35	Misses' 2.00 Shoes	1.65
Boys' 2.50 Shoes	2.15	" 1.25 Shoes	1.05
" 2.00 Shoes	1.65	Children's 1.50 Shoes	1.20
" 1.50 Shoes	1.20	" 1.25 Shoes	1.05

Don't forget reduced prices on Hats, Underwear, shirts, etc. Rice & Arnold, Main Street, Richmond.

The American Woman

By WILLIAM VON POLENZ,
Distinguished German Novelist.



MORE than anything else the women make it evident that a new race is forming in the United States, different from all the peoples of the globe. Nobody will ever mistake an American woman for an English woman or a French woman or a German woman. She has developed decidedly typical traits in her outward appearance, in her walk, her carriage, her speech, her toilet. To-day no other woman on earth understands how to dress herself so becomingly. Sport, scrupulous cleanliness, and exercise in the open air have strengthened her body. All triumphant qualities of the sex are strongly developed in her. But, on the other hand, the unrest of life, the exertions of society or of study have left traces of nervousity and even of emun on her features.

Femininity in its manifold versatility brings color and diversity into the monotony of American society life. The men, in the swallow-tails, whose listless black is never relieved by a uniform or some mark of rank, display their prosaic business character but too plainly. The normal American is a business man; he even treats politics from a business standpoint. Science is of interest to him only if some practical results may be achieved by its help. He is inclined to mistake his newspaper for literature. He cultivates art chiefly as a collector. All the finer shades are missing in the male world. American men are often excellent company; but, in the long run, they produce the same impression as the American newspaper. If you have read about a hundred of them you will find out that they all tell the same thing.

Here is the great future mission of the American woman: She must not stop at merely endowing herself and developing her own talents; she must also help to refine the man, she must lead him to the treasures of culture in science and art, which in their highest sense, have as yet not been unlocked for this nation. She must drag him out of his one-sidedness and teach him how to live a life full of value.

The Boy Needs a Chance

By HON. LESLIE M. SHAW,
Secretary of the Treasury.



There is no place for the boy. I think that most of us that have been boys and those of us that have watched the boy will have found and recognized that he is, all things considered, the most valuable thing on this earth. The boy is worth more than any other creature that treads the earth, yet, more than any other being in the world, I think there is less place for him.

Now, don't misunderstand me; he is less well come anywhere than others; there are less kind words for him than for anybody else. I am not saying that the lad measures up to the standard of the girl's life. I will grant you that we are raising a much better type of young women than we are young men. But we are, none the less, interested in the young man, none the less interested in the boy. From morning till night it is "Stop it," and "Don't do this and don't that," and "Don't come in here with your muddy feet."

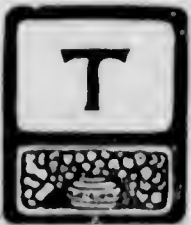
There is no place for him, and it is time to find a place for the boy. He never sees much of his father—the father is gone in the morning and the boy is in bed when his father comes home.

All he sees is other boys and some most excellent and competent women teachers, but you cannot rear a man without bringing the boy in contact with men, just as true as the world. That is what the family is for.

That children should be brought into the world and just left to the mother to rear is the darkest error. He must come in contact with both his father and his mother.

A Better World

By PROF. J. H. CANFIELD,
of Columbia University.



THE WORLD has never been so well-fed and well-housed with regard to general sanitation as to-day. The general movement, the grand total, the balance of things, is on the side of great advances throughout the whole world. On the physical side of man's welfare the world is growing better. There is more to eat, it is distributed better, cooked better, meat is better housed, better clothed. There was a time when Saturday night or Sunday morning was the only cleaning-up time because of general inconveniences, but now the rural districts all have their bath tubs, and the introduction of the bath tub has been a great civilizing influence.

After the physical side comes the mental side. I believe that a well-balanced, keenly-appreciative intellect stands at the threshold of the use of all man's faculties. A man who has the moral nature well developed will naturally have his spiritual nature developed. The world is growing intellectually, and the whole average of life is being lifted higher and higher. We have never taken as high ideas of life as within even the last 15 years. There is no people that equal us for this, and that is no spread-eagle declaration.

The "Smart" American Woman

By "RITA,"
Well-Known London Writer.



THE "smart" American woman is she who has introduced in the social doing of England notions which are too idiotic for the nursery, but eagerly welcomed by the drawing-room, who set society to prancing and fooling over the ecstatic delights of the gymkhana contest, in which women are blindfolded and driven in ribbon harness by men over a lawn outlined with champagne bottles.

To the American smart woman society owes other exciting pranks. Her hen-luncheons, her surprise parties, her bathing dress picnics, her floral teas and color suppers, her novelties in cotillon figures, have been eagerly seized upon and imitated.

She has an inventive brain and a mania for organization. She has shown us how charity can be made a playground for riotous display, how social functions can be turned into a wild orgie or an undignified romp. To fancy dress a charity, to flaunt a bazaar, to self-advertise a hospital, these are the things we have learned from our transatlantic smart neighbors, for with them advertisement is an absolute craze and the first law of their nature. Wisely and well have they engrafted it on to their smart sisterhood.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

BUILDING A LIMEKILN.

The Kiln Here Described Can Be Constructed Cheaply and Furnishes Its Own Draft.

Limekilns are built from 20 to 30 feet high on the side of a hill, as high as convenient to get up to, similar to a cave or root cellar, the top coming up level on the back to drive there and then fill it from that point, the front of the kiln to be built perpendicular the full height of limestone or any other stone about 18 or 24 inches thick. On the back or bank side 12 or 15 inches is sufficient thickness. The inside is lined with fire brick or red rock, or of such material as will not burn; the opening should be 8 to 10 feet in diameter and in funnel shape, the throat of it not too



FRONT OF LIMEKILN

small so as to choke. The opening at the bottom on the face side is made the shape of an inverted V, running to the back of the opening. They build two of these side by side, only having a partition between them; then draw one while the other is burning, and that keeps the men employed all the time.

One single arch costs about \$175, or a double one \$300. There is wood laid in the throat sufficient to start the fire; then put in a layer of coal and then of limestone, continuing until it gets to the top of the opening. This is worked in this way when it is done for a general business, but if it is only for a farmer who owns his own stone and wants lime for his own use he can do it much cheaper and without building the kiln by laying upon the ground a floor of logs and timber, enough to make a good bed; then lay on the wood and stone the same as in the kiln and build it up as a hay stack but flatter at the top, as you get in more stone in that way, or it can be built long and not round as wished. This is the way for home use; 5,000 to 10,000 bushels can be burnt in a heap of this kind. People use coal (buckwheat) here for the purpose, but I suppose the same can be accomplished in using wood and will be cheaper if wood is handy. The cut shows the mode of building. The kiln built as I describe will furnish its own draft and regulate itself. It takes about two or three days and nights to burn it and needs little attention if burned in a heap. It is saving of the stone, or burns up more of the stone by covering the entire heap with clay or soil of some kind except the extreme top. —Rural New Yorker.

HOW TO HANDLE SKUNKS.

Try Method Here Described and See How Easy It Is to Avoid Unpleasant Results.

Frequently skunks will take up their abode about the farm buildings where for various good reasons they are not welcome guests. It is often a puzzling question how to get rid of them without a very unpleasant experience. A writer in the Gleaner gives the following information relative to trapping them: Fasten the trap chain to the end of a ten-foot pole or board, heavy enough so they cannot drag it away. Then, instead of putting them in a nail keg (in which case you would have about 99 failures out of every 100 skunks, or shooting them, in which case, if you try it, you would think there were at least 200 failures out of every 100 trapped), approach the rear end of the pole or board cautiously, and fasten a rope to it five or six feet in length. Then start off slowly, dragging skunk and all after you. You can drag them any distance you see fit, and there will be no odor. Then you can dispatch them in any manner you wish. But, kill them as you will (unless you take hold of the pole and clip them in water deep enough to submerge them), there will be odor. The object of this method is to get the odor, if any, a safe distance from the house or barn yard. Try this, and see how easy and sure it is.

Dry Soils for Poultry.

A sandy, dry soil is best for poultry, as such soils, if very porous, will be cleansed by the rains carrying down the filth into the soil, and because there is less mud and dampness in winter, says P. H. Jacobs. Nearly all of the large duck farms are on sandy soil, and as the use of such soil for the raising of poultry is profitable, there should be an opportunity for those who have farms composed of light soil that cannot be made to pay otherwise to devote them to poultry, especially if near markets that can be conveniently reached.

Starting Steers on Grain.

In starting steers on feed there are several methods in vogue. Some feeders give a heavy grain ration right from the start, using a pound of meal for every 100 pounds of live weight daily. Other men start the steers on a third of a pound to every 100, increasing gradually until two-thirds of a pound is reached. The latter plan usually gives the cheapest gains, and a half cent gained on every pound means a considerable profit for a big bunch of steers. —Midland Farmer.

OPEN RANGE FOR HOGS.

Nowadays This Is a Dead-end for Vital Importance to Pork Raisers Everywhere.

The value of corn for pork production was long since recognized; but changes in economic conditions have increased the price of corn during the past few years and made it necessary for the farmer to consider what grain crops he can grow or feed as a substitute for a portion of the corn so as to cheapen the cost of production and at the same time improve the quality of the pork, writes John R. Fain, of the Tennessee Experiment station. The cheapness of corn in the past has in one sense been a detriment to the progress of swine husbandry; it has encouraged a too general use of this cereal for the development of the choicest quality of hams and bacon or for the good of breeding animals. When corn was very cheap, it was a common practice to shut the hogs up in a filthy pen and feed them an unlimited quantity without regard to cost. This made fat hogs of what is generally known as the "lard type." Close confinement and heavy feeding impaired the stamina and vigor of the animals and undoubtedly resulted in undermining the constitution of the brood sow, and this, with the unsanitary quarters, caused the destruction of large numbers of hogs by the drenched cholera.

Hog breeders now realize that an open range with grass and forage crops is a desideratum of the greatest importance to them. Under such conditions a superior quality of pork is obtained with a better admixture of fat and lean. As can be easily understood from these facts and many others which might be adduced, conditions with regard to swine feeding have materially changed. Hence it becomes necessary to determine what grains may be substituted to advantage for a part of the corn formerly fed and to utilize fully such by-products of the farm as slops and still-milk, which were frequently allowed to go to waste, and which are now known to have a high feeding value.

LIVE STOCK FARMING.

Men Who Stick to Feeding and Did Not Sell Their Corn Made the Most Money.

Regarding the value of live stock farming, as compared with the growing and selling of grain, Prof. L. H. Pammel, of the Iowa agricultural college, says:

"It has been demonstrated both by experience and practice that the farmer who sells beef, pork and mutton that he has produced from the corn and grass raised and fed on the farm makes more money per acre of his land and per dollar of his capital than the one who grows only wheat or corn or cotton and sells it."

"It is not necessary to entirely discontinue raising these crops, but if we are to produce a surplus to be sold in foreign markets it is best to export that surplus in the most condensed and marketable form, as meat and animal products, rather than in the original crude and bulky state."

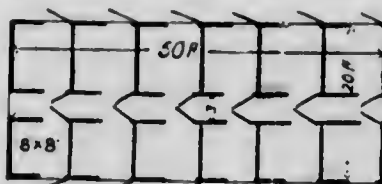
"In the long run the farmer will make the most money who devotes his fields to the growing of forage crops to feed stock, making use of all the raw products at home, thereby saving not only much of the cost of transportation, but maintaining the fertility of the soil. By doing so, corn belt farmers will maintain their preeminence in agricultural lines."

"Experience of the past few months has shown that the men who stuck to feeding and were not tempted by high prices to sell their corn have made the most money. Anything that will enhance the productive capacity of our soils for the production of forage conditions will help the farmer."

CONVENIENT HOG PEN.

Its Arrangement Is Calculated to Make Proper Handling of Its Occupants Easy.

I have just finished a hog house 50 feet long by 20 feet wide, with a 3-foot alleyway down the center and six pens on each side. These are 8 feet square,



FLOOR SPACE OF PIGGERY.

with door opening into the alley. The doors are 3 1/4 feet wide, so when open will close the alley and turn the hog in the pen where he wanted. For sows and pigs I have small door at low side (mine is 4 feet) to let them out in a small lot for sunshine and exercise. —K. Howie, la Farm and Home.

Good and Bad Composts.

Composts are necessary in the finer processes of gardening, but they should be made in a cleanly manner, and be kept free from contamination. There is nothing better than compounds of clean rods free from weed seeds and manure from grain or forage-fed animals, mixed in varying proportions, and well worked together as decomposition progresses. It takes about two years to make a first-class article, but much may be accomplished in one season by frequent turnings. If you start such a compost do not degrade it with doubtful organic wastes, keep them separate, burn where possible, or bury deeply. The ounce of prevention in this matter is worth whole tons of the disease "cures" our scientists have so far provided. —Rural New Yorker.

The man who is down a well realizes that there is always plenty of room at the top.

Berea College

Founded 1855

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students (from 26 States). Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Applied Science—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years). Normal Courses—For Teachers. Three courses, leading to county Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

College Courses—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

Music—Choral (free), Real Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for term (12 Weeks) may be brought within \$24.00, about \$15 to be paid in advance.

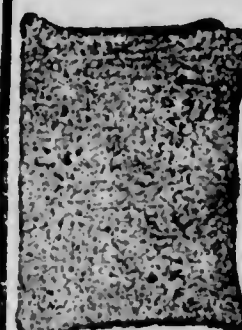
The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For INFORMATION and FRIENDLY ADVICE address the SECRETARY.

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Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour
Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.
Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be hard to beat
"PRICE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,
Whites Station, Ky.

NECESSARY EXPENDITURES

FOR ONE TERM—12 Weeks.

SCHOOL EXPENSES—due first day of term.
College, Acad. & Ap. Science, Model
Lat. Natur. Normal Schools
A Gram.

Incidental	Free	\$ 50	4 50	1 50
Room	\$ 10	25	25	25
Books, paper	2 25	2 25	1 25	25
Expenses	9 00	8 00	6 00	4 00

For piano, stenography and other extras see Special Expenses below

LIVING EXPENSES—Board due in advance by month; Room rent by term.

Board, room, fuel and lights \$21 for fall and spring (\$1 75 a week); \$24 for winter term (\$2.10 week).

Board in the village—allowed in approved places—varies in price according to accommodations furnished.

Adding these living expenses to school expenses we find:

To be paid the first day (including the \$1 deposit) in College Department \$20.20; Academy and Latin Normal \$19.20; Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar \$17.20; M. de. Schools \$15.20. In winter term \$1.80 more for each. No student can be received who fails to make this advance payment.

Total Ordinary Expenses for 12 Weeks are seen to be: in College Department \$20.20; Academy and Latin Normal \$19.20; Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar \$17.20; M. de. Schools \$15.20. In winter term \$1.80 more for each.

Students paying board and room rent in full for a term at the beginning receive a discount of 5% cents.

Students duly examined before the end of a term receive back a equitable portion of the money they have advanced.

SPECIAL EXPENSES.

Piano, Vocal or Special Theory (24 lessons, 1 hour, class of three)	\$7 00
Organ, Violin, etc. (24 lessons, class of three)	5 00
Stenography or Typewriting, per term	8 00
Class work in Harmony	3 00
Use of Piano or Typewriter (1 hr. a day)	2 50
Use of organ (1 hr. a day)	2 00
Rent of Music Library, per term	2 00
Chemical Laboratory, according to material and breakage, about	50
Physical and Microscopical Laboratories, per term	1 00
Materials in drawing, per term	40
Examination, except on appointed days	25
Graduation Fee, with degree with diploma	5 00

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LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect May 28, 1903.

Going North. Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea..... 3: 20 a. m.
Arrive Richmond..... 3: 52 a. m.
Arrive Paris..... 5: 05 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati..... 7: 30 a. m.

Going South. Train 5, Daily
Leave Berea..... 12: 55 p. m.
Arrive Richmond..... 1: 25 p. m.
Arrive Paris..... 3: 18 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati..... 6: 00 p. m.

Going North. Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea..... 1: 11 p. m.
Arrive Livingston..... 2: 05 p. m.

Going South. Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea..... 11: 24 p. m.
Arrive Livingston..... 12: 30 a. m.

Trains No. 1 and No. 5 make connection at Livingston for Jellico and the South with No. 24 and No. 27.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent.

The Citizen from now until January 1, 1905, \$1. with picture and special numbers.

EDITOR'S COLUMN.

Bargains.

The following bargains are for either old or new subscribers to THE CITIZEN. If your subscription is paid up you will be given credit for one year from its present expiration date, whatever it is.

Bargain No. One.

The Citizen, \$1.00
The American Farmer, .50
The Toledo Blade, 1.00
Total regular price, \$2.50
Our Bargain Price \$1.25

Bargain No. Two.

The Citizen, \$1.00
The American Farmer, .50
The Union Gospel News, .50
"Driven Back to Eden," \$1.25
Total regular price, \$3.25
Our Bargain Price \$1.60

Address James M. Racer, Berea, Ky.

CUT OUT, FILL IN AND MAIL TODAY.

COUPON.

I enclose \$... for Bargain No. ...

Name

Postoffice

State

Bring your watch, clock and jewelry repair work to

W. B. Robe & Co.

(Shop over post-office)

Prices low. All work guaranteed. We have the best outfit in this end of Madison county.

\$1.00 In Cash.

You used it every day You also used Paracamp if you suffer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Feet or Sore Muscles. Paracamp opens the pores, induces sweating and by penetrating to the seat of the ailment draws out all Fever Soreness and Inflammation. Try a bottle, today. Guaranteed by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

PROFIT

The matter of feed is of tremendous importance to the farmer. Wrong feeding is loss. Right feeding is profit.

The up-to-date farmer knows what to feed his cows to get the most milk, his pigs to get the most pork, his hens to get the most eggs. Science.

But how about the children? Are they fed according to science, a bone food if bones are soft and undeveloped, a flesh and muscle food if they are thin and weak and a blood food if there is anemia?

Scott's Emulsion is a mixed food; the Cod Liver Oil in it makes flesh, blood and muscle, the Lime and Soda make bone and brain. It is the standard scientific food for delicate children.



Send for free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.
Scott & Bowne
CHEMISTS,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and \$1. all druggists

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

MADISON COUNTY.
WALLACETON.

Feb. 4.—Mr. M. J. Gabbard, of Berea, was the guest of G. B. Gabbard and family Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Liza Weaver was the guest of Miss Katie Wylie Sunday night.—Samuel McCollum died at the home of his parents, near here, of consumption, Wednesday. Burial in Cartersville cemetery, Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Geutry's little daughter, Dora, is very sick with throat trouble.

DREYFUS.

Feb. 5.—Misses Sallie Lain, Bertie Holland and Sallie Young and W. P. Sandlin, Will Herd and Lawrence Powell, were the guests of Misses Merica and Annie Kimberlain Saturday night.—James Hudson and wife are preparing for housekeeping.—Died on last Friday, of consumption, Mr. James Golden, near Speedwell. He had been sick for eight months. He leaves a wife and one child. His funeral was preached at the Speedwell church last Sunday.—Mrs. Poly A. Sandlin, formerly of this place, died at her home in Fayette county, January 26. She leaves a husband and ten children besides a host of friends to mourn her death. Mrs. Sandlin was a Christian lady and loved by all who knew her. She was the mother of Mrs. Catherine McCollum, McKee, Ky. Mrs. Ellen Powell, Dreyfus, Mrs. Clara Farmer, Madison, Ill., Mr. Marion Sandlin, Valley View, John Sandlin, Dreyfus, Dr. H. G. Sandlin, Richmond, Palestine Sandlin, Dreyfus, Mrs. Fannie Sparks, Dreyfus, Lewis Sandlin, Oneida, and Mrs. Martha Ogg, Dreyfus. The funeral services were conducted at her residence Thursday morning, at nine o'clock a. m., by Rev. Stackhouse, followed by burial in Richmond cemetery 1 p. m.—James Baker, of Jackson county, and Pallie Powell, of Estill county, were the guests of J. E. Powell and family Monday night.

NOTE.

Feb. 5.—O. P. Jackson, Jr., a student of Berea College last year, is now teaching penmanship at White Hall, in Garrard Co.—Mr. Joe Lawson, of Paint Lick, has moved to the T. J. Moody farm near this place.—Charley Rogers, Jr., left Friday for Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he will be treated for rheumatism.—Mr. Wick and Floyd Campbell, of Kingston, are very low with fever.—Uncle Sam Alicorn has removed to his new home near Brassfield.—Mat. Moody has a new store near this place.

HICKORY PLAINS.

Quite a severe wind and rain storm passed over this part of the country Sunday morning. Lightning struck the eldest son of Sam Lackey near Whites Station, killing him instantly.—Pearl Adams is visiting her sister Mrs. Maud Tisdale at Whites Station.—The Misses Johnson and brothers entertained several young people at their home Thursday night.—Wm. Johnson and Eli Cornelison took Mollie Bogie to Richmond to be tried for lunacy.—The Misses Powell gave a social at their home Friday night.—Pitt Bengie is having his new barn under construction. Miss Beattie Roberts of Tenn. is visiting her aunt Mrs. Thana McKeehan.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

BOONE.

Feb. 8. J. W. Lambert filled his regular appointment at Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. J. B. Coyle is very sick.—Nora Coyle, a student of Berea College, visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.—One of the worst storms in years visited our locality Sunday morning. It blew down a sheep house for J. W. Lambert and quite a lot of fence.—J. H. Lambert and wife visited the latter's parents Sunday.—J. B. Coyle went to Berea on business Saturday.—The Clear Creek church called Rev. Wm. Chastee for their pastor on last Saturday.—Joseph Griffin, who has been sick so long, is some better.—There will be meeting at Fairview Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Annie Poynter visited Mrs. Daisy Lambert.

SCAFFOLD CANE.

Feb. 8. Martha McQueen is on the sick list this week.—Rosa Evans, of Berea, visited her grandparents on Clear Creek, Saturday and Sunday.—Dillard Griffin made a business trip to Berea Friday.—Mrs. J. S. Waddle

and Misses Katie and Dinksey Lakes were guests of Mrs. Mina Davis Friday.—Daddy Todd is running his grist mill and shingle factory on full time and will fill orders for shingles on short notice.—Bradley Lake, of Bearknot, visited Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Payne at Disputanta Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Sill Shearer and Miss Martha Abrams, of Buckcreek, were married at the home of the bride Feb. 4th.—J. S. Waddle was at Rockford on business Saturday.—The worst wind and hail storm in years visited this region Sunday morning. Fences and timber were blown down, out buildings unroofed and hay stacks and fodder scattered.

MASON COUNTY.
MAYSVILLE.

Feb. 8.—Mrs. Belle Gray, teacher at Helena, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Pricilla Taylor.—Mrs. Mary Self is critically ill with consumption at the home of Mrs. Delia Carlisle, on West Third St.—Miss Alice Simms, teacher in the city school, is ill with pleurisy. Mrs. L. D. Henderson is acting as substitute.—Prof. C. W. Reynolds entertained his pupils Friday evening with a social at the home of Mrs. Dr. Stevens. During the evening Prof. Reynolds was presented with a writing folio by his pupils. A very enjoyable time was spent.—Mr. William Hinton left last week for Detroit, Mich.—Mrs. Pearl Clark, of Covington, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Louisa Commodore, of the East End.—Presiding elder E. A. White held quarterly meeting Sunday at the Scott's Chapel.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jackson of the East End, a baby girl.—Mrs. L. D. Henderson entertained Friday evening in honor of her friend, Mrs. Minnie Ritcheson, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Ritcheson is visiting Mrs. Sallie Robertson, of Lexington St.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

W. H. Porter is on a business trip to West Point, Hardin county.

J. E. Dalton sold his horse and buggy Monday to Mr. Tisdale, of Wallacetown.

Elmer Woolf, of Salem, Ky., was a visitor at the house of his sister, Mrs. W. H. Porter, the past week.

Ple Social at Parish House, Friday night from 6 to 8, under the auspices of the Boys' Club. Admission free.

Grover Fish and Robert Dunn left Tuesday for St. Louis, where they expect to find employment on the World's Fair grounds.

Work on the new chapel and on all other improvements connected with Berea College has ceased pending the outcome in the present crisis.

The Drs. Cornelius successfully used the method of intubation last week in saving the life of Mabel, the little child of John Will Johnson during a severe attack of membranous croup.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to J. E. Dalton for blacksmithing for 1902 and 1903 will confer a great favor by calling and settling at once.

Helene Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Lewis, died Tuesday at twelve o'clock at the age of twenty-two years. She had been sick two weeks. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the community.

The fare from Berea to Bowling Green and return, on account of Y. M. C. A. State Convention, will be \$6.78. Rate applies via Livingston. Tickets on sale February 18, 19 and 20. Good returning until February 22.

A posse of twenty-five men have been hunting this week in this county for the murderers of Station Agent Wm. B. Rucker, at Danville. Mr. Rucker was formerly a resident of Paint Lick, and was well known in this county.

The two weeks' series of Union Gospel meetings closed Sunday night with a meeting pronounced by many of the best of the series. The evangelist, Rev. J. O. Buswell left on the early train, Monday for his home in Waukegan, Wis.

Dr. G. A. Burgess, formerly pastor of the Union church here but now of Foster, R. I., is engaged to supply his old church in Toledo, Ohio, for ten weeks, while the pastor Rev. J.

Bourner Allen goes to the World's Sunday school Association at Jerusalem.

Mr. C. F. Higgins, of the Kentucky Carriage Works, Richmond, was in town Saturday setting up a drummer wagon for Mason Dunn, the new liveryman in charge of the stable formerly owned by Bogie & Johnson. Mr. Dunn also purchased five other fine rigs from Mr. Higgins.

During the severe storm Sunday morning Ladies Hall was stripped of a good portion of its tin-roofing by the wind, allowing the rain to beat in for a time. The damage was all repaired before noon, however. A number of trees were also blown down. The storm seems to have been general, the adjoining counties to the west having suffered severely.

A letter from Miss Hallie Embree, dated Dec. 15, states that she arrived safely at her destination in La Plata, Argentine Republic, S. A., on Nov. 24. She and her companion, Miss Harrison, of Brockton, Mass., who is to be her assistant in missionary work, are now studying the Spanish language under a competent teacher preparatory to entering upon their active duties as missionaries.

Nannie Boggs, aged seven years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Boggs, died Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from the effect of burns sustained Tuesday night, at about 7 o'clock. Nannie with her little brother Reed, had been left upstairs for a few moments, and according to little Reed's story they put some paper in the stove, which fell out while burning. In attempting to put it back his sister's clothing caught fire. The parents, hearing a noise, hastened up stairs and met the child enveloped in flames, which she doubtless inhaled. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs were badly burned in their efforts to save their child. The family are stricken with grief and have the sympathy of many friends.

About 50 Men Speak for Madison County.

The much heralded "mass-meeting" of citizens favoring the bill against Berea was attended by some fifty persons, and a few spectators, and passed resolutions rather less fierce than the petition published in the Courier-Journal.

The Remonstrance of Berea Citizens

has been almost universally signed. Some citizens who are away have sent in their signatures by mail. Any who have not had the opportunity to sign may find a paper at Preston's store or the Treasurer's office.

The Press of the Country for Berea.

The comments of the great newspapers of the United States upon the attack on Berea College is very gratifying, not only in its stand for Academic freedom, and the rights of the case, but also in its complimentary notices of Berea's great work. Not only independent papers like the Evening Post and the Springfield Republican take this stand, but also a very considerable number of Democratic papers, headed by the Brooklyn Eagle.

WOOD FOR BEREA COLLEGE.

Contracts for the supply of wood for Berea College for the coming year are now being assigned by the Treasurer. \$1.75 per cord will be paid for sound body wood delivered at the College buildings. Persons wishing to furnish wood should see the Treasurer and secure a contract before it is all assigned.

SAW MILL
For Sale

Russell manufacture, heavy double saw rig with 18-horse compound traction engine. Out five years; every thing in running order. Also a good team and road wagon—bargain if sold by March 1st.

For further information, call on or address

P. S. Dearborn,
Berea, Ky.

Another Case of Rheumatism Cured by Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

The efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the relief of rheumatism is being demonstrated daily. Parker Triplett, of Griseby, Va., says that Chamberlain's Pain Balm gave him permanent relief from rheumatism in the back when everything else failed, and he would not be without it. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

THIS MEANS \$s to you

If you are not trading at the up-to-date store of

BICKNELL & EARLY,

You are making a big mistake. Come in and we will prove it to you.

20 lbs. gran. sugar \$1

J. J. Brannaman

Well-selected stock of

Groceries, Dry Goods and Notions,
Men's and Women's Shoes and Rubbers.
Prices right. Agent for Naven Laundry.

IT PAYS TO TRADE
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Wisdom means good judgment. Good judgment means success when you apply your wisdom to business problems; that is why it pays to trade where goods are bought right and sold right, and you always get a square deal.

Granulated Sugar,	4 1/2 c
Obelisk Flour	80c
Elephant Corn	10c
3 lb. Tomatoes 2 for	15c
3 bars of Lenox or Clairette soap	10c
4 lbs. Package Gold dust	15c
Nice Fresh Crackers per lb	5c
Potatoes, per bu.,	1.00
One gallon bucket syrup,	25c

Stock all the way through in proportion this is why it looks like everybody trades at

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Why Pay High Prices?

Arbuckles' Coffee, per lb. 12 1/2 c
Granulated Sugar, " 4 1/2 c

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